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N.E. Builds 199 Warships; Gasoline Price Rise Halts; British Convoy in North

The World's Day—May 24, 1941

New England: Orders Placed for 199 Warships

Vast New England shipbuilding boom includes 199 war vessels valued at more than $1,000,000,000. [Page 11.]

More leaves for Harbor Defense soldiers made possible by Army acquisition of six ships to take men to mainland. [Page 11.]

Washington: Increasing Gasoline Prices Checked

Operators of major Eastern oil companies were in agreement today to hold gasoline prices substantially at present levels. Executives of firms operating in New England and the Mid-Atlantic area, it was announced by the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply agreed not to make further substantial price increases before consulting Leon Henderson, Administrator.

Senator Gillette (D) of Iowa, declaring he had received reports that American companies had supplied war materials to the Axis powers "in scores and scores" of instances, stated he is pressing for establishment of a joint Congressional Committee to investigate.

President Roosevelt is at work on a report to Congress on the lend-lease program, to be given within three weeks.

CCC foremen may continue to receive extra pay for training 35,000 enrollees in defense skills during off-duty hours, according to Corps headquarters.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, in outlining future war games, said the Army's aim is to effect a seasoned, disciplined all-purpose Army without premature stress on the "spectacular aspects of modern warfare."

Appealing for stronger measures to defeat Germany, Secretary of the Navy Knox declared: "This is a fight for control of the high seas," urging the Nation to "bear our share in that fight for the control of the sea and against human slavery."

Air and Sea: British Convoy in Greenland Waters

The British convoy, of which the Germans claimed to have sunk nine merchant ships, totaling 70,000 tons, is now reported by Berlin to have been in Greenland waters. [Strategy of Dakar: Page 4.]

The German Navy, according to Berlin, has seized the 11,000-ton Canadian tanker Canadolite which the British reported earlier as missing.

RAF bombers attacked Boulogne, occupied France, in daylight following night attacks on Germany's industrial center at Cologne. London said Luftwaffe raids were light over England.

National: N. J. Acts Against Bund Auxiliary

Perth Amboy, N. J., (AP)—Attorney General David T. Wilentz announced he had instructed Joseph Lanigan, Assistant Attorney General, to prepare legislation which would repeal the charter of the German-American Bund Auxiliary, Inc. Mr. Wilentz said his action was prompted by a report of subversive activities at the Bund's Camp Nordland, Andover Township, made by Sheriff Denton J. Quick of Sussex County.

White Plains, N. Y. (AP)—Westchester County is registering its citizens for emergency defense in the same sort of drive that Mayor F. H. La Guardia, Civil Defense Director, may undertake soon for the entire Nation. H. McIntyre Grout, Executive Secretary of the County Defense Council, estimated 348,000 persons would be included in the registration age range of 16 through 65.

Greek Fires Shot at Victor Emmanuel

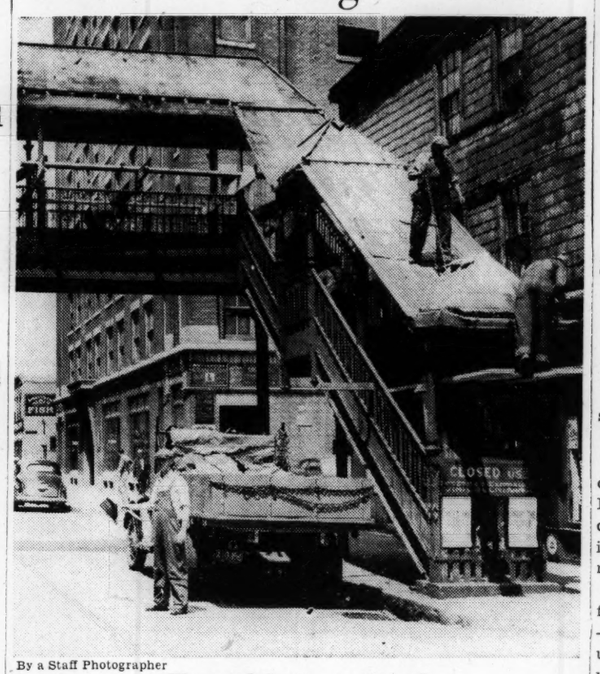
Attempted attack on Italian King was reported in Italian dispatches from Tirana. A Greek, said to be named Vassal Laci Mihailoff, fired a pistol at the automobile in which King Victor Emmanuel was riding with Albanian Premier Shefket Verlaci, during a visit to Albania May 17. The assailant, all of whose shots went wild, was arrested.

In Crete: Nazi Artillery Landed on Crete

Nazi artillery, including 75-millimeter guns and mortars, were reported from London to have been landed on the island of Crete, where heavy fighting was still in progress around the Malemi airfield. German attempts to land sea-borne troops were thwarted—except for a possible few small boats—when British naval units intercepted a convoy bound for Crete, resulting in an estimated 5,000 Nazi drownings. [Pages 1 and 4.]

Italy claimed that four British cruisers had been sunk and three others damaged by Italian torpedoes and bombs in four days of fighting in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Portent of Things to Come?



By a Staff Photographer

Elevated Stairways Razed

The spectacle of workmen removing the stairways from Atlantic Avenue to the State Street Elevated Station—unused since October, 1938, when service on the line was suspended—gave Bostonians pause today and raised the question: Is this the beginning of the end for the ancient structure? Boston Elevated Railway officials described the removal as merely a safety measure and an economy move to avoid maintenance expenses.

Boston Still Said to Figure As Trans-Atlantic Airport

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Definite assurance that Boston has not been forgotten in his company's plans for trans-Atlantic air service was given by James M. Eaton, Vice-President of American Export Airlines, today upon his departure for New York. Mr. Eaton spoke yesterday at the opening session of the Second Annual New England Aviation Conference at the Statler Hotel.

"We have not forgotten Boston as a trans-Atlantic stop and we always bear in mind that Boston is 200 miles nearer to Europe than New York," Mr. Eaton said. "And that means a lot in the amount of gasoline required for the trip."

"Our primary job, of course, right now, is to get established," Mr. Eaton added. American Export Airlines was recently refused an appropriation by Congressional committees which would have permitted it to inaugurate direct nonstop service once a week from New York to Lisbon.

After the War

Mr. Eaton said that after the war six or seven trans-Atlantic air lines touching at various seaboard points along the Atlantic and each operating several schedules daily, would be well within the realm of possibility.

"By the very nature of things some travelers will prefer to alight at Boston, or Baltimore or Norfolk, instead of New York," Mr. Eaton said. "Our application certificate names New York and we are primarily interested in getting established there. After that we can begin to look around and that is where other ports will come into the picture."

The Vice-President of the American Export Airlines urgently hoped that Boston would not neglect to install flying boat facilities at the Boston Airport along with other changes which are contemplated at the field in the near future. They might not be used until after the war, he felt certain, but Mr. Eaton thought that Boston would most certainly be making an investment in its air future to provide marine facilities.

Scouted Idea

Mr. Eaton scouted any idea that his company was thinking of using land planes in the future to make the trans-Atlantic hop. He said that his company had never allowed itself to forget the primary safety factor that is involved if a plane is forced to alight on the water. In an emergency of this sort an overseas plane must have some of the features of a yacht.

"Trans-Atlantic land planes would require some very cumbersome and probably weighty emergency flotation equipment," Mr. Eaton said, adding that flying boat design takes care of floating problems. He approved heartily the military flying boat program proposed in the Conference by Grover Loening.

At the Second Annual Conference this morning at the Statler there were two separate group discussions—one on "Training for Education" and the other on "Private Flying." At the training session, Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, and Edward L. Moreland, Dean of Engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, told about the aviation courses which State schools were running. Hilding N. Carlson, President of New England Aircraft School and Horace C. O'Sullivan, Supervisor of Training for United Aircraft, spoke about the training programs which the private Aircraft industry was carrying on.

Civilian Flying

At the private flying discussion Grove Webster, Director of Civilian Pilot Training for the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Hervey F. Law, CAA Supervisor of Airports for New England, and Robert D. Hoyt, Assistant Director of the Safety Bureau of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, told about their respective departmental programs for the civilian flier. Louis J. Gaetani, Assistant Supervisor of Teacher Training of the State Department of Education, disclosed the educational programs now being conducted in State schools.

Following the discussion sessions there was a luncheon scheduled at the Intercity Aviation hangar at the Boston Airport. Displays of aircraft and facilities by all the air transport, fixed base and military services based at East Boston are planned. At a late hour it was still uncertain whether the proposed flight of the Transcontinental and Western Air "Stratoliner" to Boston would take place on account of weather conditions.

Stiff Battle Goes On in Crete; Nazis Land Artillery by Air; American Planes Defend Suez

Success of Middle East campaign of Britain may hinge on flow of American bombers.

By Harold G. Laycock

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to the British Middle East Command.

PALESTINE, May 23—Success of Britain's campaign in the Middle East may depend largely on American aircraft which are already being used in large numbers, and with more scheduled to arrive shortly.

American aircraft — Tomahawk fighters and Glenn Martin bombers—are everywhere, more are rolling up only a few hours distance away, while still more are being assembled in relay ports on this side of the Atlantic. Hundreds are said to be at sea or on way for shipment.

They are being enthusiastically received here by English, Australian, New Zealand, Canadian, and Free French pilots.

Unlike the German machines, they are to a large extent unaffected by climate. The Nazis in Syria and Iraq are said to be having difficulty in keeping their Messerschmitts cool under the tropical conditions now obtaining. Even their guns are liable to jam after a few rounds. On the other hand, American planes as well as British have even solved oil problems which arise from flying in temperatures of over a hundred degrees.

Beyond this, the speed, range, and armament of the American craft compare well with anything so far used in this theater of war. Stories of their exploits are beginning to make Middle East campaign history.

Well-trained pilots from the Rhodesian, Australian, and Canadian Empire Flying Schools are here in large numbers. They are just sitting around waiting for more American-made planes which are coming fast.

Tobruk Besieged

ROME, May 24 (AP)—British shock troops with tanks attacked Italian divisions besieging Tobruk, the Italian High Command said today, but were halted at the beginning of their assault.

In East Africa, the daily war bulletin added, increasing British attacks were being directed at the hard-pressed Fascist forces.

Meanwhile, Gen. Alfredo Guzzoni has been dropped as Vice-Chief of the Italian General Staff and Undersecretary of War.

Reich Peace Offensive: Weapon Against U.S.?

By Joseph C. Harsch

Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who is now in the United States

WASHINGTON, May 24—Events may be shaping up for Adolf Hitler's most dangerous offensive—a "peace offensive."

Official and informed Washington is on the alert for what seems to be in the wind and is checking its time schedules against Herr Hitler's possible schedule.

What is realized at the State Department and the White House and everywhere else which occupies itself with the grand strategy of this war is that the battle for the Eastern Mediterranean is not nearly so important as the use which either side can put to victory or defeat.

From the military point of view, Suez and Cairo are not considered of vital importance to the final outcome of the war. To all practical intent, Great Britain has long since shifted its shipping lanes to the South African route. The presence of British forces in the Mediterranean is much more dangerous to Germany than its absence would be a loss to Britain.

Mediterranean Status

Loss of the Eastern Mediterranean would push Britain further away from the continent and make it more difficult to injure Germany. But it would not break the Allied blockade of the German-controlled area nor prove any serious threat to Britain's sea power. The Mediterranean is a "no man's land" today. It is a battlefield over which the British fleet has proven its ability to range at will. But it is not a channel for British commerce, or even for military supplies except under special circumstances.

Thus the military experts who analyze the possibilities of the current battle of the Near East are not taking it as a vital matter in and of itself.

But those who must think in terms of the diplomatic and propaganda uses of a German victory take the Near Eastern situation far more seriously. They realize that if Herr Hitler wins Suez and Cairo he would have a platform from which to launch a peace offensive.

Recess in Conquest

They know that the purpose of such a peace offensive would be to gain a base for further non-military steps to world power. But they realize that there might be a disposition to accept peace if it were given a sufficiently dazzling exterior of concession.

The most interesting aspect of the matter to students of German Naziism is under what conditions the Führer would make his peace move.

For the time and the base of the move would show just what is the dynamism of Naziism.

Would Adolf Hitler offer peace as soon as he had conquered the Near East? Or would he go on to conquer Russia and all of North Africa first, and then launch his peace offensive?

To make his move at once after conquering the Near East alone is regarded as the most dangerous. It would still have the appearance of compromise. It could be made to look as though Germany would permit Britain to retain its empire, its fleet and its sea power.

Most of all, such a move might impress many well-intentioned persons who still like to think that Herr Hitler is reasonable and that Naziism has limited ambitions.

False Appearance

A peace offensive at such a time and on such a basis would look like a limited ambition. It could, if skillfully handled, disarm alertness to the continuing danger. People might forget that Herr Hitler himself said as recently as Dec. 10, 1940, that democracy and Naziism are two separate worlds which cannot survive side by side. "One of these two worlds must break asunder," he declared.

But if the Führer wants to conquer even more before he makes his peace move it will be too obvious to be so dangerous. Supposing he took Suez and Cairo and then turned against Russia and simultaneously sent his divisions crashing westward through Algeria and Morocco to Dakar, Casablanca and Tangier. If he tried to launch a peace offensive from the top of such a conquered area it would be almost impossible to make it appear reasonable or limited.

The central question is whether Adolf Hitler is capable of even trying to appear willing to halt in midstream. If he is, he will present the anti-Nazi world with probably its moment of greatest

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Drowning 5,000 Nazis reported in attack of British warships on small German boats.

CAIRO, Egypt, May 23 (AP)—British long-range fighters have challenged the German air mastery of Crete, combining with bombers from distant bases to destroy at least 14 German planes in one day in the spreading battle at the western end of the island. RAF headquarters announced today.

LONDON May 24 (AP)—Heavy fighting was reported today to be in progress around Malemi airdrome in Crete, where British and Greek forces were trying to dislodge German "sky troops" from what is now reported to be the only strong Nazi foothold on the island. The Germans were said to have brought some 75-millimeter guns on to Crete.

[In Berlin, May 24 (AP)—The German high command breaking its silence on the invasion of Crete today, claimed that German parachutists have been on the island since May 20 and have the western end under control. The parachutists, assisted by other troops, fiercely attacked and took possession of many strategically important points, the announcemnt asserted.]

British sources declared they had received no information indicating that the Nazis had succeeded in landing sea-borne troops on the island "on any scale," but said it was probable that some odd caiques (Greek sailing vessels) had reached the coast.

Five thousand Nazi soldiers were reported to have been drowned in a British naval assault on an Axis convoy, mainly of small boats, which attempted to slip through to Crete during the night of May 21-22.

German planes were reported today to be dropping dummy soldiers by parachute in isolated parts of Crete to draw the fire of British from actual air-borne landings.

Villages Taken and Retaken

Most of the land fighting was reported in the extreme western end of the island in an area about 10 miles square, where villages were being taken and retaken a half-dozen times daily.

Around Malemi, Cairo dispatches said, the British and Greeks were tightening a ring of tanks, machine guns and artillery. Big guns were said to be throwing a heavy barrage at the Nazis at Malemi airport, which is a short distance from Canea, new home of the exiled Greek Government on Suda Bay.

Describing the situation at Malemi, one British source said German planes had continued to land troops there yesterday and also had brought in some artillery and mortars. He said the artillery probably was 75 millimeter or smaller.

Earlier information had indicated the island's defenders were holding the upper hand as the battle entered its fifth day.

The British were said to be holding a position east of German-held Malemi and sources here said the situation at Candia and Retimo, from which the Nazis were reported thrown yesterday, appeared to be still in British hands.

Nazi Supplies Seized

Most of the Germans have been cleaned out of those two coastal cities, informed London circles said, although acknowledging there might be some odd pockets of Nazi resistance left. At Candia British troops were reported to be collecting supplies dropped by German planes to nourish the ground forces.

Using tommy-guns and grenades, the Allies struggled all day May 22 through the narrow streets of Candia. By nightfall they had driven out and mopped up the German parachutists and glider troops who had dug in temporarily in these old cities, and other troops were dealing with the flow of aerial reinforcements.

Unsuccessful by sea, the Germans were nourished from the air. Transport planes attempted crash landings with food and ammunition, or dropped them by parachute.

Here the British and Greeks held an advantage with their hoarded stores of food, their field artillery, and the tanks that now have been thrown into the mighty effort to reduce Malemi airport.

Nazi Air Attacks

The Navy's job of trying to keep sea-borne troops away from Crete's rocky shore cannot be easy, Britons said, since the Navy must have a great deal of difficulty in contending with warplanes overhead.

For this reason, they said, it would seem improbable that the fleet would be able to prevent every vessel from landing troops or supplies along the coast.

Modern Shangri-La Discovered in Peru

LOS ANGELES, May 24 (AP)—A modern Shangri-La, where the residents speak pure Castilian Spanish but did not know even of the World War, has been discovered in the mountainous interior of Peru.

Capt. Luis Conterno, Peruvian flier who made the discovery, was guest of honor at a foreign trade luncheon sponsored by the Rotary Club. A Rotarian, Leon Eliel, related Conterno's story:

"In his flights into the hinterland of Peru, Captain Conterno marked apparent savage tribes' villages as possible emergency landing spots. On a subsequent flight, he was forced down by storms in a river adjacent to what he feared was a habitation of fierce native tribes.

"To his amazement, he was greeted in pure Castilian Spanish by friendly people, who explained that they were part of 450 descendants of families who became lost in 1904 while attempting to cross the Andes overland to Brazil from the interior of Peru.

"These lucky people knew nothing of the wars, depressions and business troubles that have beset the world since. Captain Conterno told them much of what had occurred in the 36 years they had been developing their own civilization on an idyllic fertile plateau.

"They knew they were well off and declared they would not return to 'civilization' for any price. All they wanted was teachers for their children and writing materials to record their activities."

Pétain's Likeness On Algerian Stamp

VICHY (AP)—The Algerian postal administration is following the lead of the mother country and putting out one-franc stamps with the image of Marshal Pétain.

They will be like those on the continent but with the framed inscription "Postes d'Algérie" added. A similar stamp of a different color will be issued later, selling for five francs but good for only one franc postage. The four francs' difference will go for relief to demobilized soldiers and war prisoners.

Former German Leads Defense Bond Purchase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — The Rev. Joseph C. Kroff, a native of Germany, and a former commissioned officer in the Kaiser's Army, displayed loyalty to his chosen Country by purchasing the first defense bond sold by the Bank of Tavares, Florida.

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Intimate Message from Washington

Question of Why United States Sells Oil for the Planes of Japan Plagues Uncertain Officials—Will Public Opinion Force an Embargo?

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Of all the embarrassing questions asked of American statesmen these days, few are more disconcerting than "why does the United States continue to sell oil to Japan when it is quite plain that this oil may someday be used against this country?" And as the struggle against Japan's Axis partners grows tighter in Europe, that question is being asked with increasing frequency here.

Time and again Administration officials, principally those in the Departments of State and Commerce, have explained United States policy in this regard to newspapermen, but apparently the explanations were not good enough, for neither the newspapers nor their readers have been satisfied. The question just won't stay down.

Perhaps the most disturbing part of the whole affair to Government officials is the fact that they themselves are not entirely satisfied with the answers they give. On the diplomatic blueprint they look good enough. But the Administration, like the average American citizen, cannot help but be disturbed at the fact that here are American goods, especially potential war materials, going to a power which only last fall signed a pact avowedly directed against the United States. It's this irrepressible conflict between what they consider good policy and their own feelings, which makes the question a "touchy" one in many a Washington office.

Oil Companies' "Pressure"

In contrast to charges sometimes made, there seems to be little evidence to support the assertion that pressure from "Big Business," particularly the more powerful oil companies, is responsible for the continued sale of petroleum products to Japan. Since the present Administration has never been exactly characterized as a tool of "Big Business," it seems to be stretching matters a bit to hold that, in this particular case, it is bowing to such pressure, especially in the face of strong public opinion in the opposite direction.

In fact, several oil companies are known to have expressed fear lest their continued sales to Japan injure them at home. In the light of this, it is interesting to learn that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey recently informed a stockholder that "our Government has indicated its desire that we continue shipments to Japan."

What then, are the reasons for the continued shipments? The first reason, as explained to The Christian Science Monitor by an official in a position to speak authoritatively, is a very real fear that an embargo upon American oil shipments to Japan would cause the latter to attack the Netherlands East Indies in an attempt to secure permanently the rich oil reserves and resources there.

There are at least three reasons, in turn, why the Administration hopes to avoid such a development. In the first place, it does not wish to permit the United States Fleet to become involved in a Pacific war, when the time may come when all, or a very large part, of it may be needed in the Atlantic. In the second, it does not wish to jeopardize its East Indian sources of tin and rubber. And in the third, it wishes to keep open the Pacific route between the United States and Singapore and the Red Sea, since it is becoming increasingly apparent that British forces in these areas must receive a large portion of their equipment from this country.

London's Influence

The second reason why the Administration is not prepared to embargo the oil is because London, which feels that it is in no position to take on an enemy in the Far East, is anxious that Washington take no action to upset the present precarious balance in East Asia. This attitude is also strongly seconded by the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, British India and the Netherlands East Indies.

While these reasons appear to be primary ones, there are other important factors. There is the inherent resistance on the part of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, because of his long and gallant fight for freer world commerce, to restrict United States trade with any country unless it is absolutely unavoidable.

Then there is the ingrained conservatism of the State Department, whose careful concern with all diplomatic niceties, makes it hesitate at such drastic action against, officially at least, a still friendly power. Finally, there is still the apparently forlorn hope that a little more patience on the part of this country may help Japan's moderate, civilian element curb the militarists.

Against these considerations is arrayed American public opinion, which every day is formed by stories of Japanese threats against the United States, by Japanese intrigues with Moscow and Berlin and by the ruthless slaughter in China. This public opinion is already pushing powerfully against Administration hesitation. Will it finally overcome it? And if so, how soon? **J. G. H.**

Living Costs Still Going Up, Entire Purse Now Feels Pinch

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 24—The cost of living for everybody is steadily going up.

Food costs alone rose more than two per cent in a single month, and all sections of the family budget are being affected.

The stability of prices which prevailed for several months after the beginning of the war and even after the United States launched its ambitious defense program is apparently breaking at numerous points, as both retail and wholesale costs reveal the upward trend.

The increase in the retail cost of food from mid-March to mid-April, according to the latest study completed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, occurred in all sections of the Country, and later reports from 18 cities for the last two weeks in April indicate continued increases in retail prices of lard, bacon, butter and sugar.

Costs of all groups of food were higher in mid-April, with particularly sharp increases for lard and butter and such staples as flour, sugar and eggs.

Prices for fresh fruits and vegetables were up due to shortage of supply. Retail prices for foods have shown steady advances since last November and are now 5 per cent higher than last autumn.

As compared with April, 1940, the general level of food prices was 4½ per cent higher but prices for some foods were considerably greater than this average. Thus sugar prices were 7 per cent above last April, reflecting the uncertainty of shipping facilities. April, 1941, prices for certain cuts of meats, eggs, butter, lard and some of the fresh fruits and vegetables

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The Week in Focus: Hard-Pressed Britain Fends Off Aerial Invasion of Crete

Italians Surrender Ethiopia; La Guardia Civil Defense Head

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Events of this week mark it as grave in imponderables that are fraught with peril for all free peoples and directly challenge the United States.

A new factor—resignation to Nazi overlordship in some conquered Nations of Europe—confronts Britain with vastly augmented problems of strategy and of morale.

Capitalizing on British reverses and on the absence of all-out American aid to Britain, Berlin combined force with persuasive diplomacy among the conquered peoples, as well as toward Russia and Turkey.

As a result, Britain found itself fighting against Frenchmen in Syria, and against Russian "volunteers" as well as Iraqis in Iraq. Turkey permitted Nazi war materials to reach Syria by rail.

Soviet Russia, Turkey, and France are bending before the Nazi storm. None of them desires to see Naziism ruling Europe, but they see no alternative unless the United States throws its vast powers wholly into the struggle.

Washington's hesitations and half-measures gave to Vichy and Moscow no counterbalance heavy enough to outweigh the close and weighty pressures of Nazi panzer divisions and Nazi diplomacy based on veiled threats to individuals and nations.

Grave Outlook for Britain

In the Mediterranean and in the Atlantic, Britain was hard pressed.

Spectacularly the Nazi military machine employed gliders for the first time as part of an air-borne invasion over Crete. Thousands of German troops fell from the skies. A foothold was obtained, and the R. A. F. withdrew its fighter planes for lack of adequate bases. Later the tide of battle favored Britain.

Crete dominates the air of the eastern Mediterranean, just as Sicily—already in Nazi hands—dominates the central Mediterranean.

Regarding the Atlantic, Rear Admiral William Glassford, Commander of the United States Yangtze naval patrol, declared in Shanghai that the battle of the Atlantic "at this moment is being lost by the Allies."

Ships, he said, are being sunk faster than they can be built.

"We are not only facing inevitable defeat of England and collapse of the British Empire, but also defeat of the United States unless something is done," the Admiral concluded.

Washington, confronted with this sudden and black turn of events, poised more imperatively before a dread decision. Even the Saturday Evening Post, stronghold of isolation sentiment, admitted editorially this week that the choice is not between war and peace, but between destroying Naziism or facing "national death."

Naziism offers no peace to a free America—only capitulation or a struggle for survival.

So President and people, unwilling to surrender to Naziism, emerged from this week forced by events to choose between war at Britain's side, while there is a Britain, or war later without Britain.

Such a future war, observers are agreed, would pit the United States against most of the world, organized under Nazi militarism.

Enter Glider Transport

Crete became not only the focal point of strategic moves in the eastern Mediterranean, but a practice ground for Nazi methods of intended invasion against Britain itself.

As an island set in a sea where British seapower still rules, Crete had to be attacked from the air. Gliders trailing behind planes carried an unspecified number of troops. Others dropped by parachute from transport planes.

The total number of Nazi troops landed in Crete is not known, but reportedly included one full air-borne division of 7,000 men, and parts of another bringing the total to 12,000 or more so far.

Against these forces Britain marshalled New Zealanders and the Greeks had veterans who were evacuated from the mainland. Allied troops at first disposed of the parachutists, some of whom were disguised in New Zealand uniforms. Later, the Nazis obtained a foothold in the capital, Canea, and temporarily in Candia, and in Malemi Airport near Suda Bay.

Nazi tactics indicated that high strategic value is placed on possession of Crete. This island, some 180 miles long, faces Egypt and offers a base for aerial attack on Britain's sea lanes. In addition, the island shields waters that would be useful to the Nazis in transporting material and troops to the Near East.

Conflicting claims centered on sea warfare around Crete. The Axis reported heavy damage to the British Fleet, while the British said many Axis ships had been sent to the bottom, including troop transports.

Carlisle, Des Moines Register
There's No Time to Lose

Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Frenchmen, Follow Me!—Pétain

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times
Isolationists' Future for America

Zamzam No Lusitania

Egypt not only figured prominently in the expanding war of the eastern Mediterranean, but owned the Zamzam, a ship that seemed for a moment to be a potential Lusitania in its effect on American public opinion.

Early reports had it that 140 Americans were unaccounted for in the Nazi sinking of the Zamzam in the South Atlantic. Later, Berlin announced that all of the Americans had been landed safely at St. Jean de Luz, on the Atlantic coast of occupied France in the Bay of Biscay.

The Americans, including a corps of ambulance drivers, will be permitted to return to the United States by way of Spain and Portugal, Washington was advised by Consul Henry S. Waterman in Bordeaux.

Germans took particular care in their handling of the Americans, evidently not desiring to repeat the Lusitania incident that aroused American opinion and precipitated entry into the last war.

Italy Surrenders Ethiopia

On the encouraging side, Britain brought about the capitulation of the Duke of Aosta, Italian Viceroy in Ethiopia. Only a few scattered detachments of Italian troops remain at large.

So ended an Italian rule over Ethiopia that began with formal annexation of the African Kingdom on May 9, 1936.

Emperor Haile Selassie, reinstalled in his capital at Addis Ababa, pledged aid to the Allies in their broader struggle against the Axis.

Imperial troops, released from the Ethiopian campaign, sped northward to bolster Britain's defenses around Suez.

British Near Baghdad

On the new war front extending from the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers through Iraq, Syria, Palestine, Suez, and Egypt, Britain held firm. Imperial troops crossed the Euphrates and occupied the village of Fallujah, 40 miles from Baghdad.

The Turkish official organ "Ulus" expressed the belief that Britain would be able to deal with the Germans in Iraq and Syria, "provided there is no unexpected intervention by a third party." Meaning Russia.

London took an equally serious view of the possibility that Soviet Russia may again be adopting a course of action parallel to that of the Reich. During the months preceding the fall of Yugoslavia and Greece, Moscow had shown an increasingly independent attitude toward Berlin.

Now Joseph Stalin, in direct charge of foreign affairs, appears to be lining himself up for a share of the potential spoils, since he sees no likelihood that the Reich will be checked for some time.

Sporadic fighting continued across Iraq and Syria. Russians, as well as Iranians (Persians) were reported joining Axis forces.

At the Egyptian end of the front, Britain virtually cleared Egypt of Nazi invaders. Salum appears to be in a No-Man's-Land, but the British claim to hold Halfaya Pass and heights to the east.

Suez at week's end therefore remains firmly in British hands, defended on the east and west by land forces, but facing Crete where the issue of Nazi invasion seems undecided, with its important bearing on future air attacks.

Independent Iceland

On Tuesday, May 20, Iceland notified Denmark that their union under one Crown had ceased. The island now becomes an independent Republic, under protection of British troops who landed in the spring of 1940. Iceland's Althing (Parliament) dates from 930.

Greenland, the next stepping-stone on the strategic North Atlantic, is under protection of the United States.

'It Is Idle to Talk of Trade . . .'

President Roosevelt, reportedly unwilling to rush out ahead of public opinion on any step amounting to shooting-war, continued to hold before the Nation a warning of dangers it faces if Naziism is allowed to impose its will on Europe.

"It is idle for us to talk of future foreign trade," Mr. Roosevelt said in a statement for National Foreign Trade Week, "unless we are ready, now, to defend the principles upon which it is and must be based."

Because totalitarian aggression "is now reaching out into nearly every quarter of the globe," the President said, "it has become clear that this aggression menaces not only our foreign trade and our national business prosperity, but also the very social and spiritual framework of our democratic way of life."

Secretary of State Hull affirmed this view, outlining a postwar system of liberal economics which he said could be applied for the benefit of all nations only if totalitarian dictatorship has been defeated.

Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics, warned that a Nazified Europe would employ slave labor, if necessary, in "an unending economic war." This warfare, he said, would "force upon us a revision of our whole economy in an effort to hold our own."

In South America Mr. Rockefeller sees the first field for attack by aggressors against the Western Hemisphere, should they establish themselves in Europe. Those areas to the south are economically vulnerable, he explained, and "on them would be based the final challenge to a free America."

For Civilian Defense

Mayor La Guardia of New York became the director of the new Office of Civilian Defense, formed by President Roosevelt. Mr. La Guardia is planning an inspection trip to London, accompanied by aides.

Final approval was given to the plan for training RAF pilots in the United States.

Ford Under C. I. O.

Henry Ford's River Rouge and Lincoln plants voted overwhelmingly in favor of the C. I. O. in the largest single plant election on record under the National Labor Relations Board.

Not only was the older American Federation of Labor outvoted, but the Ford network, as the most individualistic of great industries, is brought into the unionized ranks.

In the West Coast shipbuilding strike that tied up work on vital naval and merchant vessels, some A. F. of L. machinists went back to their jobs, disregarding picket lines. There was no violence, and the strike is still officially on.

The anthracite strike ended in agreement on higher wages. Soft coal disputes continue.

Thirty percent more pay is demanded by the big five rail unions.

Chile Nips Putsch

Chile and Bolivia acted to curb totalitarian elements whose boldness rises with every Nazi victory in Europe. Thirty-two members of the Chilean Vanguardists, Nazis, were arrested. Bolivia warned unruly factions of the Right and Left.

Mouse at Court

Journalists this week had more than usual to keep their attention riveted on world events and the great social questions that come before judges. Mice also were about their own industrious calling.

One mouse, who must remain nameless, boldly entered Queens County Court. Spying a preoccupied reporter who turned out to be William Alexander of The Long Island Daily Press, the mouse estimated his man so well that considerable inroads had been made on the sole of Mr. Alexander's shoe before someone else heard the gnawing sound.

Pacific Yards Busy on Orders For Navy and Maritime Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Shipbuilding in the Pacific Northwest, in the interest of national defense, is a spread-out activity, divided among many companies from the Willamette River to Puget Sound.

Lumping all yards and plants together, however, the region is helping the Government in a rather large way, in the construction of destroyers, seaplane tenders, mine layers, mine sweepers, net tenders, beside cargo vessels and the conversion of steamships into troop transports. Approximately 40,000 men are engaged in shipbuilding with many more expected as the industry reaches its peak.

Troop Carriers Needed

In Portland the Oregon Shipyards, Incorporated, is building "ugly duckling" freighters and planning to build destroyers, the Willamette Iron & Steel Plant is producing mine layers, the Albina Engine & Machine Works is building submarine chasers, and the Commercial Iron Works is completing net tenders for the Navy.

At the Tacoma plant of the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilders five cargo vessels are almost finished. The Cape Alava, being the first of these vessels launched, has received most attention. In addition to the three ways already being used five additional and larger ones are reported as ordered by the Maritime Commission for construction of cargo carriers and Navy tenders under provisions of the Lend-Lease Act.

Production on Harbor Island, in Seattle, includes conversion of two of the "President" ships into troop carriers at the Todd Dry Dock, the construction of five ways at the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilder's plant in which will be built 25 destroyers, and the building of seaplane tenders by Associated Shipbuilders.

Well Into Production

At Lake Washington Shipyards seaplane tenders are being turned out. Smaller yards are turning out wooden ships for the Navy. The heaviest production is at the Puget Sound Navy Yard where 13,000 persons are employed.

Most yards are well into production but in the larger ones much of the work until now has been preparatory.

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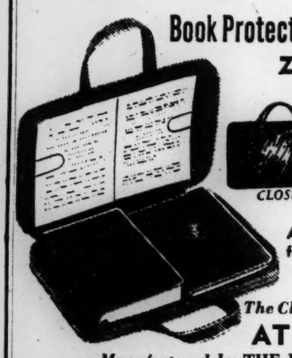

Far-Reaching Labor Reforms Quietly Take Place in Canada

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Labor relations are undergoing a quiet readjustment in Canada as the result of a new co-operation between the Federal and Provincial Governments.

The result is that some of the far reaching reforms, recommended by the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Affairs, are beginning to be put into practice despite the fact that the Commission's program has been formally shelved for the duration of the war.

The Commission's report—believed by many students of Canadian affairs to be one of the most important governmental moves since Federation—was shelved when a number of the Provinces refused to join in steps for immediate implementation of the recommendations. Labor Ministers from the Provinces, at the invitation of Dominion authorities held meetings with the Federal Minister Norman McLarty a the close of the conference called to consider the Royal Commission's findings. It was agreed that while the Commission's recommendations for a more clear cut division of authority between Federal and Provincial Governments on labor questions had to go by the board for the time being, there was no reason why there should not be an exchange of opinion on wages, hours of work, freedom of association and other questions relating to Government contracts operating in the different Provinces.

It was particularly important that there should be no conflict in policy which might cause disaffection and hinder the war effort. It was decided that conferences would be held at various times.

One of these conferences has been held at Ottawa. Six of the nine provinces were represented, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. On account of the size of the country, it is admittedly a difficult thing to get all the provinces together at one time, unless there is some pressing question of outstanding importance that demands immediate attention. The labor department announced that the discussions were informal and that the questions before the meeting were conditions of labor in Federal war contracts and the work of conciliation that is being carried on. Nothing further than this could be elicited from the authorities. It is, however, certain that the Dominion Minister explained to his provincial friends the motives which guided him in taking such steps as the recent appointment of a controller for the steel plant at Hamilton Ontario. In the House of Commons it has been explained that war contracts will not be allowed to be held up by trivial disputes. The Federal Minister is anxious to get the advice and moral support of his provincial colleagues in the difficult task of administering the powers granted the Government over industrial and labor questions in wartime. Other meetings with Provincial Ministers of Labor will be held from time to time.

A story, designed to bring dissension in the ranks of labor, that the Government has been victimizing trade union leaders, has been nipped in the bud by Minister of Justice Ernest Lapointe. He told the House of Commons that "charges that the defense of Canada regulations are being used to prosecute and intimidate organized labor are postively untrue and must be categorically denied." (The statement has been made that 60 trade union leaders have been interned in Canada, and it is probably from this statement that the Berlin radio recently made the announcement that 60 leading Canadian public men had been arrested.)

The authorities had interned 98 Communists under the defense of Canada regulations, Mr. Lapointe stated. Of this number 12 "are definitely known to have been active in and members of labor unions." It must be pointed out, the Minister said "that these people were not interned because of their membership in the trade union but by reason of the fact that they had been prominently associated with the Communist Party and its activities." The Minister read from a Communist directive: "The present bureaucracy which controls the trade union movement, and which has tied it to the war chariot by co-operating on war boards, accepting the decrees of the Ministry of Labor, signing wartime agreements and pledging industrial peace during the war, will oppose fiercely any militancy in the fight against the war program. The trade union bureaucracy has to be fought within the union by the militants."

After reading this explanation of Communist aims, the Minister of Justice told the House: "In view of what is known of the activities of the Communist Party in labor unions and industries generally, it can hardly be expected that a Communist should be given immunity because he happens to be a member of a trade union."

Washington Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

President: Announced appointment of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, of New York, to head the home defense program.

Conferred with Mayor La Guardia on civilian defense and with members of his "War Cabinet."

Restored Thanksgiving Day back to its original date of last Thursday in November, beginning 1942.

Sent to Congress a relief appropriation message.

Senate: Completed Congressional action on the bill calling for acquisition of 59 naval auxiliary vessels.

Passed the $279,416,517 State-Justice-Commerce appropriation bill.

Passed the bill making the Office of Government Reports an independent agency.

Passed a $174,409,630 urgent deficiency bill.

Confirmed the nominations of former Senator Sherman Minton as Judge of the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals, and Thomas F. McAllister as Judge of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals.

A conference committee approved the Vinson priorities bill.

House: Adopted conference reports on the Vinson priorities bill.

Voted the $1,147,264,384 Treasury-Post Office appropriations bill.

Approved a bill making the Coast Guard a part of the Navy.

Passed a bill setting up a police force for naval shore establishment, and a bill authorizing the training of Army enlisted men as plane pilots.

Passed the bill authorizing 550,000 more tons of naval auxiliary vessels, and a bill authorizing the Maritime Commission to establish a shipping priorities program.

Passed bill establishing an Office of Budget and Reports under the Secretary of the Navy.

Refused to accept amendments to a bill putting the Office of Government Reports on a permanent basis.

Dies Committee — Resumed hearings on Communistic activity in New York State.

Ways and Means Committee continued hearings on the tax program.

Departments: Office of Production Management—Director General William S. Knudsen announced that the Government had asked the Ford Motor Company to manufacture and assemble the Consolidated four-engine bomber and asked other companies to speed production so as to bring it up to 500 bombers a month by fall, 1942.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation—has set aside $650,000,000 for expansion of productive capacity to accelerate bomber-building program.

Navy—reported that its air force had grown from 2,172 aircraft to 3,476 in the first 10 months of the all-out defense program.

Civil Service Commission—announced an all-time high of 1,202,348 civilian workers employed by the executive branch of the Federal Government as of March 31, 1941.

Maritime Commission — Rear Admiral Land, Chairman, has asked for the withholding of news concerning the movement of American merchant vessels "which are aiding the democracies."

Hints for the Young—Young Chicks— Paper 'Cutouts' Put Curb on 'Cutups'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Keeping members of the younger generation busy—if only with paper dolls—is one of the essentials to keeping them out of mischief, say experts on the subject employed by the University of California. In fact, such dolls are definitely recommended in a public report issued here. The experts declare extensive experiments have shown considerably less quarreling among family members when they are kept busy with the paper cutouts.

In order that there be no misunderstanding, it should be clearly stated at this point that the advice given by the university has nothing whatsoever to do with children or the raising of them. The subject has to do exclusively with paper dolls and—chickens, baby chickens.

"While baby chickens can't make them themselves and don't particularly care about the shape," declares L. D. Sanborn, of the University of California School of Agriculture, "pieces of paper—paper dolls, if you please—placed in the pens of chicks will help to keep them busy and thus from quarreling or fighting."

Mr. Sanborn, who is a member of the University's Farm Advisory Staff stationed in Los Angeles County, thinks this bit of information will prove particularly helpful to the many poultrymen in Southern California. In addition to the paper doll idea as a means of eliminating dissension, he advocates hanging bunches of fresh greens sufficiently high to make the chicks, like many a stalwart youngster, "earn their own way" by reaching for the food or by scratching for grain drilled into the ground.

Again, as is sometimes the case with youngsters, "a few obstreperous individuals are usually responsible for starting the flock on the road to trouble," says the local Farm Advisor. "Removing the 'ring-leaders' and putting them in individual pens for a few days usually proves helpful."

Growing chicks, like growing humans, keep out of trouble when their thoughts are intelligently directed away from trouble. At least that's what University experts are telling the farmers of California.

New Gadgets and Equipment Bring Higher Home Costs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

YOSEMITE, Calif.—If that new house appears to cost more than the home-builder had anticipated, it may not be because of rising prices but because it contains so many new gadgets and equipment no longer considered a luxury, it was explained at the American Institute of Architects' convention here.

Increased costs in a new home are not due to excessive profits, M. H. Furbringer of Memphis, Tenn., Chairman of the A. I. A.'s Committe on Building Costs, declared in a report. They are due primarily to the desire "to have all the amenities in our home which are obtainable at this time." Insulation, electric dishwashers and laundry equipment, and other labor-saving appliances have all added to the cost of a house, the Committee declared.

While collusion among manufacturers to establish artificial values and prices should be carefully investigated, the A. I. A. was told, the Committee said that home-builders should also be honest with themselves and recognize that they were asking for more in a house than ever before.

The Committee declared there was little hope of reducing high hourly wage rates of building workers until some way of providing continuity of employment and elimination of seasonal layoffs could be found.

However, it was pointed out at the convention that the national defense program was having and would continue to have a big effect on the building industry. Shortages in commodities and materials essential to the defense program are becoming more acute, Kenneth C. Welch of Grand Rapids, Mich., declared.

Such materials as zinc, nickel, alumiunm, tin, tungsten, and steel scrap are already scarce, Mr. Welch said. He warned that further shortages in other commodities could be expected.

To Thomas S. Holden of New York, President of the F. W. Dodge Corporation, extreme dislocation of the building industry during the defense emergency should not be considered inevitable. In an address at the convention he advised the architects to watch developments in prices and priorities so as to oppose unnecessary curtailment of private building.

Avoidance of price inflation is possible, Mr. Holden declared. He said he was quite impressed with the ability and experience of Leon Henderson, whose task in the Federal Government is to see that prices have a limit.

Study of the eight-point program of public works planning proposed by the National Resources Planning Board in a report to President Roosevelt, dated Dec. 3, 1940, was especially recommended by Mr. Holden as invaluable to planning against a post-war economic slump. He also indorsed a proposal recently made to Congress by the National Conference of Real Estate Taxpayers for the establishment of a National Tax Commission of experts.

Such a Tax Commission would study the tax program of Federal, State, and local agencies, Mr. Holden said, would recommend reforms and ways to encourage private capital to invest in rebuilding cities and in needed public works.

Spanish Aid Group Resumes Activities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—Its license newly restored by the State Department, the United American Spanish Aid Committee is renewing organization here today for funds and materials to alleviate "appalling" conditions among the Spanish refugees and men of the international brigades interned in French concentration camps. The Committee's original license was revoked last December after it launched the American Rescue Ship Mission to transport Spanish refugees from Casablanca, French Morocco, to Mexico.

Voicing gratitude to those who supported its campaign for return of the license, Dr. Edward K. Barsky, Committee head, said that 62 reservations for Loyalist refugees in France had been made by the Committee and that 17 were now en route to Martinique. It also is sending supplies and clothing to Spanish refugee colonies in Latin-American countries, he added.

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WILL YOU HELP?

Clubs to Direct Women In National Defense

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 24—The Women's Clubs of the Nation are being asked by their new President, Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, of Baltimore, to begin their second 50 years of federated activity by assuming after a long await the leadership of women for national defense.

"Let us go back to our States, call all women's groups together and organize them for national defense," Mrs. Whitehurst urged representatives of 2,000,000 club women in accepting the three-year presidency of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at the golden jubilee banquet here last night.

Women, she said, can begin immediately to register their defense skills, train for agriculture and industry, study aviation ground work, educate themselves on consumer problems, learn first aid, and help in detection of "fifth columnists" and saboteurs.

Mrs. Whitehurst assumed office at the close of a convention which authorized increased dues and necessary internal reorganization necessary for active participation of the Federation in National defense.

Defense of Democracies

To guide her Mrs. Whitehurst also has a resolution approved by the convention and commended by Adolph A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, urging the United States to give "whatever aid is necessary" to nations defending democracy.

Mr. Berle told the women yesterday afternoon that "unless I misread the signs, the whole American nation is rapidly becoming unified. The attempt to divide," he declared, "has already failed."

The clubwomen were warned by William L. Batt, Deputy Director of the Office of Production Management, that American families will have to accept inconveniences and simplification of their living standard for the sake of national defense, and urged by Harford Powel of the Treasury Department, to make provision in their household budgets for the regular purchase of defense bonds.

Representative Government

At the Federation's golden jubilee birthday party last night, attended by 2,300 clubwomen, Mrs. Whitehurst announced that her administration would stress work to preserve representative government in the United States, to build American character through religion, and to prepare the Nation mentally and materially for national defense.

Pointing out that today only "50 per cent of our young people receive any religious training and only 30 per cent seats in our churches are used, and 13 States will not permit the reading of the Bible in the schools," Mrs. Whitehurst, a Presbyterian, declared, "If our people are to face a challenge such as the people of Europe are facing, they must be fortified with something more lasting than the material things of life."

"It is my purpose," she said, "to try to turn the trend of our people back to the church."

Must Prepare for Way

Discussing the necessity of preparing the American people mentally for a national defense program, she declared: "For many years we have been sponsoring all types of peace plans. We have prayed for peace, we have talked peace, and we have lived peace.

"Now we must prepare for war. We are opposed to war, we are apathetic about preparing for war, we don't want to go to war, yet we must prepare because we see a ruthless tyrant conquering one nation after the other in Europe, and we are told that Hitler has boasted that the United States will be easy to conquer because of our heterogeneous population. We must realize that we are on the brink of war, that we must make ourselves strong or fall into France's footsteps.

"Hitler may have conquered Europe, but the women of this country will see that he meets his Waterloo when he crosses swords with the women of America."

Evidence that Hitler is intent on wiping out any force that stands in his way on either side of the Atlantic was brought to the convention by Mr. Berle. "We have heard it from the camp talk of the German armies," he reported. "We have seen in it propaganda not intended for American ears. We have found it in a succession of intrigues and plots carried on in the other American Republics."

Because Americans "are neither slackers or fools," Mr. Berle predicted that they will come out of the present crisis victorious. He envisioned the United States after the war as the banker and larder for all democratic nations.

"When the present emergency is over, we shall face the titanic task of turning tens of millions of men from the work of defense and of war into the work of peaceful life," he warned. "I think," he said, "we shall wish to do this not only for ourselves but for other like-minded people as well. We may have to begin on a relief basis as happened in 1920, but it must evolve into a more solid and permanent system of mutual exchange of benefits as the new and broader international basis is established.

"It is quite as easy to work together in rebuilding a fruitful world," he argued, "as to cooperate in providing for a common defense on a lend-lease basis."

Mr. Berle contended that peace after this war will be different than in 1919, since "this time it will begin from the little fellow up."

Batt Calls for Economies

In addition to tens of thousands of women who will be absorbed in defense industries in coming months, the woman in the home will be called upon to assume a "more prosaic" but vitally important role in defending America, Mr. Batt told the women. "You are going to have to accept a standard of living which may be lacking in the wonderful variety which has characterized our country, and its methods of business," he told them, "but for every sacrifice which you make, there should be positive gain on the credit of preparedness."

Instead of depriving the United States, assistance given to England, Mr. Batt held, "is an additional stimulus to the productive machinery of this country to gear itself up to the point of maximum productivity."

At its closing sessions yesterday, the Federation heard inspirational addresses by the Rev. Vincent C. Donovan of New York, and Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron, Baltimore Hebrew Congregation.

The women reversed action earlier in the week which would have kept per capita dues at 19 cents. While rejecting the recommendation of Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar, outgoing President, for an increase to 25 cents, the women compromised at 15 cents, to be collected from approximately 600,000 dues-paying members all over the country.

They also voted to hold annual conventions instead of Triennial conventions with Council meetings in intervening years.

'When I Went to the Animal Fair . . .'

Wide World

'. . . All the Birds and the Beasts Were There'—Except the Big Baboon

A group of children getting acquainted with some of the residents of the "zoo within a zoo" which opened at the Bronx Zoo, New York, this week. The new zoo is strictly for children; adults will not be admitted unless accompanied by a child. Twenty-four kinds of animals are in the zoo and the children are permitted to play with many of them.

More Funds Asked For Free French

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—An appeal for more funds for the Free French armies of Gen. Charles de Gaulle was made by the British-American Ambulance Corps, 420 Lexington Avenue, today.

"Forthcoming events in Africa indicate there will be great need for humanitarian aid to de Gaulle's growing army in Africa, which is giving increasing assistance to the British in Libya, Eritrea and elsewhere in the Middle East as well as in the Lake Chad region," the appeal said.

"General de Gaulle's 50,000 fighting men, formed from volunteers who want to keep on fighting against the enemy for the freedom of their cuntry and the honor of the French flag, must necessarily now be gravely lacking in ambulance equipment and medical supplies," it continued. "Many generous Americans are helping. We thank them. We need much more help.

"This summer will see severe fighting in Africa. The enemy will bring ever stronger forces across the Mediterranean to impose the so-called 'New Order' upon the French colonies which have not been permitted to rally to General de Gaulle and which lie so near the Western Hemisphere. The French possessions must be protected from the enemy."

New York Children Acquire Ultimate in Zoos—No Adults

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—At the entrance of the new children's zoo in Bronx Zoological Park, which opened here this week, hangs a sign barring adults unaccompanied by children. This expresses exactly the stress laid in the new area on entertainment of the youthful set and the unconcern regarding the older persons.

The children's zoo, built inside the pony track west of the elephant house, has 15 children-sized buildings or corrals through which an adult can, but is not urged, to pass. There is a 26-foot Noah's Ark, a bamboo "Kanga's House," reminiscent of the pages of "Winnie-the-Pooh," a hickory-dickory-dock clock operated by white and brown mice, a piglet's house, a guppies' house made in the form of a big copper shell, a "well" full of kittens, a duck pond and a race track for a Galapogos tortoise and a hare.

By far the most attractive exhibit in the area is a circus ring into which animals are put so that children may play with them. Regularly two one-month old Hampshire pigs are placed in the ring and the children are permitted to feed them from baby milk bottles. Other playmates of the children are two geese with leashes, a pair of white and brown rabbits, lambs, bantam chickens, and a tortoise on whose back the children are allowed to ride when the tortoise can be persuaded to move.

Two goats had been included in the ring until one small boy, attempting to feed one of them, suddenly found himself sitting on the ground outside with the goat staring over the edge of the ring unsympathetically.

Miss Ruth Dauchy has been appointed to the new post of "zooperintendent." She said she has a lively time trying to keep her eyes on all the children and all the animals at the same time.

"One little fellow," she said, "wanted a guinea pig. He didn't know I was watching and he allowed the animal to go up his sleeve. I guess if I hadn't observed my young friend we would be minus one guinea pig."

The children's zoo was opened to the less-than-teen age public officially on May 21, although a private preview of the park was held the night before, attended by a score of British war refugees from the Edwin Gould Foundation for children and from private foster-homes in the vicinity.

Among other animals exhibited are antelope, ground squirrel, a monkey, a red-bellied Mexican squirrel, a honey bear, a woodchuck, a marmoset, a meerkat, a kangaroo, ponies, colts, geese and pigeons. Two small deer are to be placed in the zoo later, Miss Dauchy said.

Admission for boys and girls is 15 cents and they may take their parents and older friends in for 10 cents.

Minnesota 'Grads' Easily Get Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Job placements so far for the June graduating class from the University of Minnesota have reached the highest level since 1929 and 1930, University authorities indicated here, attributing the increased demand for college graduates to improved business conditions resulting chiefly from the mushrooming boom in national defense activities.

Minnesota, one of the largest State-supported institutions in the Nation, has an enrollment of about 15,000 students, and will graduate about 2,500 next month, yet in some of the professional schools there may not be enough graduates to supply the labor demand. Virtually all of the 350 graduates in the Institute of Technology have been placed, according to Prof. A. S. Levens, Director of Placement Service. The Institute includes the schools in engineering—civil, aeronautical, mechanical, chemical and mining—in addition to the school of chemistry

Prized Codex of Village Coixtlahuaca Studied at Mexican National Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., May 24—A codex of important archaeological interest has been discovered in the village of Coixtlahuaca, State of Oaxaca, where it has been secretly prized by the natives for unnumbered years. Made of a coarse cotton fabric with symbolic figures painted on one side, it measures about 14.7 by 9.8 feet, and is one of the largest and best preserved of the 80 or more post-Hispanic codices now known in Mexico. Experts find that its abundant supply of dates may offer valuable clews to the interpretation of other post-Hispanic codices.

The period of the codex is thought to be near that of the conquest, and its origin is probably Mixteca, an Indian culture predating the Aztec and noted for a beautiful art. The codex documents in pictorial form the history of the town of Coixtlahuaca, the center of one of the highest of Mixteca cultures.

Painted in the center of the cloth is a representation of a fortified city, with one side bounded by a feathered serpent. The snake is one of the commonly used symbols of the ancient cult of Quetzalcoatl, a deity found in many Indian religions. The snake is also probably a symbol of the town because Coixtlahuaca means in Mixteca "place of the obsidian serpent," or "place of many snakes."

Special Symbols Used

Drawn from the city are 11 roads which lead to towns in the surrounding mountains subjugated by Coixtlahuaca. The mountains and towns are each represented by their special symbol.

Around the edge of the cloth and enclosing all other figures is painted a border of tiger skin, said to denote the cult of the tiger, which is older even than that of the snake. The tiger was identified with courage, ferocity and strength.

There are numerous symbols of dates, some more or less well-known, others less familiar. Among the former are the rabbit, the deer, and the stone knife blade. The oldest date is believed to be six rabbits; the most recent 12 stone knife blades. That the codex is post-Hispanic seems to be definitely indicated by figures of Spaniards mounted on horses and encountering Indians on foot.

In Excellent Condition

Except for one or two spots where the cloth has been torn, the codex is in excellent condition. The drawings, though crude, indicate a skill in draftsmanship, and the representation of footprints on the roads leading from the city are especially good.

The codex has been treasured by the town fathers of Coixtlahuaca, passed from oldest man to oldest man, since the natives can remember.

The codex is now being studied at the National Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, where it will perhaps remain. Its scientific designation will be "the codex of Coixtlahuaca."

Hauled From Attic, Painting an Inman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—One corner of an old painting, dust-covered and hidden behind a "pile of junk" in the attic of the Philanthropic Assembly Debating Society at the University of North Carolina, was enough for Otto Moeller, Richmond picture restorer.

Only one eye of the painting was visible, but Mr. Moeller admitted that he thought "whoever painted that eye knew his business."

Mr. Moeller was right. When the picture was hauled out of its hiding place, an inscription on the back revealed that it was a portrait of the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, painted by Henry Inman for the Philanthropic Society in June, 1838. Possibly the only painting of the famous artist now outside an art gallery, it is valued at between $3,500 and $4,000.

The painter is probably best known for his portrait of John Marshall, Mr. Moeller said. The unearthed portrait will probably be restored soon.

Socialist Leader Urges Argentina To Follow U. S. in Aiding Democracies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—This country should follow the example of the United States in the war, declared Mr. Nicolas Repetto, prominent Argentine Socialist leader, who added his voice to the swelling popular demand for greater national contributions to the allied democracies. Argentina and the whole of South America would be subjected to colonial servitude, he warned, in event of a German victory.

"Everyone realizes," said Dr. Repetto, "that the United States is fated to enter this war on account of its economic destiny; but it also finds its strength for the war effort in the certainty that it is fighting for liberty and justice.

"We South Americans must see ourselves in the mirror of the great Democracy of the North, although we are far from possessing its organizing power. But it is not too late. Let us unite, South America, and organize ourselves."

The Argentine Socialist leader believes it out of date to discuss neutrality. "Who can reasonably discuss neutrality?" he asks. Rather would he get down to the practical question of organizing active contributions to support the democratic fighting front in Europe. On this point, he declared:

"We can co-operate right now by providing supplies of our export produce. Centralization of supplies is being organized from North America, with a single route of convoys to Europe. It is better this way. It is easier to protect.

"Our job should be the safeguarding of shipments from Argentina to the United States. The shortage of bottoms, due to sinkings, makes it urgently necessary for us to establish a merchant fleet. A beginning should be made by seizing Axis ships in our ports. This ought to be done at once.

"As for the rest, the flag on a ship means nothing. As stated by Juan B. Justo in the last war, 'It is the merchandise that makes the flag.' If any attack is made on what is ours, by whatever means it is carried, then our vital interests are at stake.

"The totalitarians wish to subject us to colonial servitude. A German triumph, which I consider less than improbable, would mean conditions outrageous to national dignity and fatal to our national development.

"On the other hand, the final triumph of Democracy, we can hope, will bring cordial agreements based on elementary rights and normal valuation of Labor. We must not deceive ourselves by thinking for one moment that, by flattering Hitler and Naziism, we shall obtain a single concession or advantage. The subjection will be the same.

"Contrary to what is thought, there is no special defense preserving us from a frontal attack. At one time it may have appeared fanciful, but today the risk of a direct attack becomes more tangible.

"I myself found in the province of Misiones full proof of deliberate penetration, which formed part of a larger scheme. Nazi and Fascist organizations work actively while defensive possibilities fade in disorganization. Strategic sites have been occupied. Invasion possibilities cannot be dismissed. Buenos Aires lacks bases to defend itself. Patagonia is at the mercy of any totalitarian leader who wishes to unloose his legions there.

"I have no doubt that we Argentines would defend ourselves to the last with the arms at our disposal. But most of our arms are useless. No bases, no equipment, no arms! We lack even safeguards against those plotting here at home to deliver their country to the enemy.

"We are a great, weak Nation. This special weakness is noteworthy—the lack of resistance due to the admiration of our military men for the totalitarian machines.

"The United States is a vast factory where all industries are cooperating in building the resistance to motorized barbarism. There is the example! If we do not follow it we shall never be a great, independent people. We would remain a mere trading house."

Crisis in U. S. Foreign Policy Intensifies Midwest Activity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Rapid approach of the crisis or "showdown" in American foreign policy has intensified activity on both sides of the controversy here. And while there is a lack of organizational unity, that is, there are almost as many groups or committees as there are professional or personal interests involved, there is a common aim, among the sincere isolationists, to keep the Nation out of war. The attainment of this, it is noted, encompasses not only opposition to effective aid to Britain, but often criticism of domestic defense efforts.

Among these groups is The Ministers' No War Committee, formed some time ago, but now crystalizing into action behind a nationwide "Churchmen's Campaign for Peace Through Mediation."

This committee does not agree with many other church representatives and laymen deeply concerned with defense of Christianity or free religion, that the issue is a moral issue, involving a clash between Christianity and an un-Christian philosophy. It holds that the issue is simply whether or not this Nation is to go to war.

American Mediation

The campaign is to stress among other things "the need for American mediation to restore peace in Europe."

Among the leading volunteer speakers in this campaign are the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick of the Riverside Church, New York; the Rev. Dr. George A. Buttrick, Former President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; and the Rev. Dr. Stanley Jones, missionary and evangelist.

Meanwhile the other groups concerned with the war problem proceed with varying degrees of enthusiasm and effectiveness. There is, as far as is known, only one organization supporting the Administration's policy. That is the Chicago Committee to Defend America, formerly the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, then headed by William Allen White.

University Organizations

Those on the other side include The Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of War; Committee to Defend America by Waging Peace; Campaign for World Government; Roll Call of American Mothers; Citizens Keep America Out of War Committee; No Foreign War Committee; and, of course, the America First Committee.

There also are organizations such as the Paul Reveres, whose work is directed along this isolationist line. There are "peace" and "no-war" groups among the various university student bodies in the vicinity and there are many neighborhood committees of mothers.

Reasons for opposition to the full aid-to-Britain policy vary here as everywhere, though it is likely that much of the sentiment in this section is born of an honest conviction that the Nation can successfully isolate itself from the conflict and its effects.

Because of the concentration of this attitude here in the Middle West it is assumed by many observers that the chief underlying cause is a false sense of security due to the physically isolated position of the section. It is not a sentiment growing from a dispassionate consideration of all the facts pertaining to the world problem, expert say, but a traditional, though not necessarily conscious, reaction related directly to environment.

The impact of events in the war in Europe has in some instances, it seems, pushed many persons in this region farther back into an isolationist shell, instead of creating sharper awareness of the danger.

War 'Satires' Exhibited At Knoedler Galleries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—An exhibition of "war satires and illuminations" of Arthur Syzk, noted Polish artist and illuminator, is on view at the Knoedler Art Galleries, 14 East Fifty-seventh Street, sponsored by the British American Ambulance Corps.

The showing, which will remain on view through June 7 includes more than 150 war cartoons, several of them in color, every picture being an "all-out" attack on Adolf Hitler's "New Order."

State Councils of Defense Augment Federal Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Defense activities of the Federal Government have put State legislatures to work during their recent sessions. Laws designed to meet new situations resulting from the defense program, and to provide co-operation with the Federal Government, were enacted in at least 27 of the States whose Legislatures met this year, reports the Council of State Governments here.

The most general type of legislation was that designed to set up State Guards to take the place of National Guard troops called to service. Nineteen of the 27 States having regular sessions enacted laws of this kind, while eight States holding special sessions took similar action.

Impetus to such legislation was given not only by the obvious need for it but by the Federal-State Conference on Law Enforcement Problems on National Defense, held in Washington, D. C., last August. This conference recommended five model acts to handle defense needs, and the establishment of a State Guard was provided in one of them. This was the one most commonly used as a pattern for State legislation. The other four model acts were adopted with modifications in much smaller numbers of States.

The list adopting some form of State Guard law includes: Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North and South Carolina, North and South Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Control of Explosives

Next in popularity among the legislators was the model act to control explosives. This establishes a licensing system for the manufacture, sale, distribution, use, and possession of explosives. The States adopting such laws are: Delaware, Florida, Maryland, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington.

Antisabotage legislation, to protect defense industries from willful injury, was adopted by 11 States. These acts make criminal certain unlawful entries on properties of those carrying out defense contracts, and rules out also other acts of interference, providing for the closing of streets if necessary. States adopting antisabotage laws are: California, Colorado, New Mexico, Arkansas, Maine, Tennessee, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, and Vermont.

Legislation to permit State Guard forces to cross State lines in performance of their duties under certain conditions was enacted by Idaho, New Jersey, and Rhode Island. This is known as "Fresh Pursuit" legislation. It is similar to the Uniform Act on the Fresh Pursuit of criminals, adopted by 30 States, which permits State police to pursue criminals over State lines when the latter are fleeing.

Defense Councils Set Up

Least popular of the model acts is that concerning interstate ownership of public property. This is designed to meet special situations, not common, which arises when extra protection is needed for property owned by one State and located in an adjoining one. Maryland and California are the only States, so far, to adopt a law modeled on this act.

Defense Councils have now been set up in practically all the States, this study shows. A majority of the States got their Councils last fall by executive order of their Governors, but some 18 States received them through legislative action after Jan. 1.

A number of States took action with a view to offering co-operation to the Federal Government in the defense program. Wyoming passed a law authorizing high school districts to provide quarters for national defense schools, and Idaho took action along similar lines.

Montana authorized formation of a highway traffic advisory committee to co-operate with governmental agencies in the transportation of troops and military equipment over highways.

South Carolina gave its permission to counties to donate land to the Federal Government as sites for dams, reservoirs, and power plants. Tennessee authorized acquisition of land by the State for national defense purposes, and the sale of State bonds for the purchase of land for national defense.

More School Jobs In N. Y. on Way Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's use of shears on New York City's budget for 1941-42 has resulted in the issuance of orders by the Board of Superintendents for the dropping with the beginning of the fall term of 656 teaching and supervisory positions in the City school system. The cuts, representing a saving of about $125,000,000, will necessitate further class consolidations in elementary and junior high school divisions.

The Board has already reduced the teaching staff of the school system by 189 since Oct. 31 of last year, and thus there will be 847 fewer school positions next fall than in the autumn of 1940. The reductions are due in large measure to the falling register in the elementary division, it was said.

Bulgarian Troops Occupy Two Islands Off Greece

SOFIA, Bulgaria, May 24 (AP)—The Islands of Samothrace and Thasos, off the south coast of Grecian Thrace, have been occupied by Bulgarian troops, an official announcement said.

The islands first were taken over by German troops. (This would indicate that the German occupying forces were freed for other duties.)

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British Ram Crete-Bound Nazis 5,000 Invaders Lost in Sea

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May 24 (AP)—Five thousand Germans headed for Crete aboard a mixed convoy have been reported drowned and an Italian destroyer, two merchantmen and 40 sailing vessels sunk in a single three-hour attack by a British naval squadron.

British naval officers declared last night that the shattered remnants of the convoy headed back for Greece and not a single German soldier managed to reach Crete by sea.

These witnesses of the affair before dawn May 22 said the Italian destroyer sank in flames from bow to stern after a single broadside by a British cruiser's six-inch guns.

The troop-laden merchantmen and wooden sailing ships went down rammed and shell-riddled, the officers related, as three British cruisers and four destroyers ploughed again and again through the huddle of ships which their searchlights picked out of the darkness.

Captain's Account

The captain of a British anti-aircraft cruiser, the first to return to Alexandria, gave this account of the fighting:

"Three cruisers and four destroyers were steaming eastward from Suda Bay, Crete, when a destroyer in our screen opened fire on a darkened ship. This was our first intimation that we were in contact with the enemy.

"We altered course, jammed on full speed, and entered the fray.

"Our destroyer fire was very effective. A great bonfire appeared on the ocean, apparently a merchantman burning from bow to stern.

"The first ship we, on this cruiser, actually sighted was a large Italian destroyer. . . . It was not until we flashed a searchlight on her that we were certain she was Italian, flying the Italian ensign. . .

"We were at very close range and opened fire with our pompoms. She then fired torpedoes and, avoiding them, this cruiser was masked by another cruiser.

Broadside Effective

"This other cruiser, however, thus got a clear view of the Italian destroyer and gave her a full broadside of six-inch guns, all of which seemed to hit.

"A series of violent explosions occurred and the burning destroyer went down like a stone. Throughout the action she never had fired her own guns.

"The admiral then led the squadron through the middle of the enemy convoy, consisting mainly of sailing caiques—small Greek boats—intended for a surprise night landing on Crete. We sank a large number of these caiques—at least 40—each carrying at least 100 Nazis. We rammed many of them.

"In addition, this cruiser sank a small steamer of about 1,000 tons with our heavy guns. We last saw her going down and burning badly.

"Some of the caiques tried to evade our attack by hiding the soldiers they were carrying and flying the Greek flag. Others retaliated with rifle and machine-gun fire.

"Before 3 a. m. Thursday—the action started after 11 p. m. Wednesday—the action was over."

Dakar—African Gateway to South America

International

Port in French West Africa in Forefront of News

According to a usually reliable French source in London, Germans have seized port facilities, airdromes, and part of the administration offices at Dakar, shown above. Some of the most modern ships of the French Navy were reported at anchor in the harbor. The lower scene is of a street in Dakar.

Japanese Ships On British 'List'

LOS ANGELES, May 24 (AP)—The British have blacklisted certain Japanese ships, the British Vice-Consul, L. G. Holliday, said yesterday, but that does not mean they automatically become subject to seizure on the high seas.

"However," Mr. Holliday added in a statement, "if a vessel is known to be carrying contraband, it may well be assumed that they would be taken into custody wherever they may be met, exclusive of territorial waters."

The Consulate advertised in a shipping newspaper that the British Government would impose all disabilities on 11 large Japanese tankers and 81 smaller craft operating in the Pacific.

One of the blacklisted ships, the Koyokuo Maru, sailed yesterday for Yokohama with a cargo of fuel oil.

Press Standards Seen Much Higher

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—Higher journalistic standards and better writing by reporters have developed in the last decade, say members of the Advisory Board of Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism.

This was the conclusion drawn by the trade magazine Editor and Publisher from the answers to several questions it put to the advisory board members regarding the hundreds of entries they have reviewed annually before making recommendations for the Pulitzer prizes in journalism.

One board member, said the magazine today, noted a diminution of "what we used to call yellow journalism." Another said there probably was less muckraking now than formerly but a great mass of constructive campaigning.

Still another commented that columnists had made a substantial contribution to present-day newspapers and, with their positive expressions of opinion, had offset the weakness of some papers.

Dakar: Vichy Action Clouds U. S. Horizon

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Vichy's surrender to Adolf Hitler is destined to have far-reaching reverberations, and holds portents that cannot be ignored by the United States.

President Roosevelt has stated that should France surrender its colonies on the west coast of Africa to the Germans, the peace and security of the Western Hemisphere is in peril.

Official opinion in Washington seems definitely to have crystallized concerning the necessity for taking drastic action to prevent the Nazis obtaining control of the Azores, the other groups of islands lying off the northwest coast of Africa, and the French West African possessions, Dakar in particular.

Dakar is one of France's best-developed colonial outposts. It has a small but well-sheltered harbor, excellent airdromes for both sea and land planes, repair facilities for ships and planes, including a 600 foot dry dock.

Before the war Dakar was the western terminus of air lanes extending to Mozambique on the east coast, and other lanes which went all the way to Marseille in France and Khartum in Upper Egypt. It was also a port of call for seaplanes operating between Europe and South America. A railroad connects Dakar with the interior.

Similar to Cape Cod

This port is one of the paradoxes occasionally encountered by the seaman. Although situated on the west coast of Africa, it is entered from the eastward. This anomaly comes from the fact that Cape Verde forms a hook in much the same manner as does Cape Cod, and Dakar harbor opens onto the Bay of Goree which lies within the Cape.

The harbor, a dredged area nestling behind breakwaters, is comparatively small and an additional sea wall is, or was, in process of construction to afford additional anchorage space.

Dakar has long been recognized as a potential threat to the security of the Americas. No one knows for sure how well the Nazis already have entrenched themselves there, but it is rumored that German technicians have long since percolated the colony.

Due to the geographical situations of the four continents abutting the North and South Atlantic Oceans, South America is closer to West Africa than it is to North America. It is some 1,800 miles from Dakar to Natal, Brazil, whereas it is about 3,800 miles from Norfolk to Natal. Consequently an enemy naval or air force based on Dakar would hold a distinct strategic advantage.

Supplied From the Sea

True, Dakar would be only an advanced base which would have to be supplied by sea, but the Germans heretofore have demonstrated an uncanny ability to maintain seemingly impossible extended and exposed lines of communication.

Should Portugal and Spain be acquired by the Nazis, the Canary, Madeira, and Cape Verde groups of islands would afford bases from which German submarine and air patrols could effectively guard the sea route from Lisbon to Dakar.

Were the British Navy out of the picture and the United States embroiled with Japan in the Pacific, protecting this route would be a fairly simple matter for the Nazis.

The chain of island bases now being placed in readiness will afford protection for the Atlantic seaboard of the United States, but to provide similarly for South America will require an outlay of material which is at present unavailable, nor are we sure that under present conditions we can obtain the necessary permission to establish such bases.

Danger in Long Distances

Barring the acquisition of bases further south, such operations as might be undertaken to meet a Nazi thrust from Dakar would have to be projected from the base at Trinidad, which is some 1,900 miles from Natal.

Success might attend such an attack, but the result of long-range operations is always problematical inasmuch as the greater the distances involved, the greater the chances of failing to make contact.

As the President has several times brought to the attention of the entire country, once an enemy is established in South America, we will have increasing dangers to meet, because an energetic and resourceful enemy will gradually work itself north, and before long the crash of enemy bombs will resound in the Canal Zone.

Facing such a prospect, what should be done to minimize the danger?

A Difficult Attainment

The very obvious answer is to deny Dakar and the several strategically located groups of islands to Germany. However, this decision is more easily stated than attained.

Any move against the Portuguese and Spanish islands will result in driving these countries into the waiting arms of Hitler. Should they not make this move of their own accord, Der Führer will embrace them with his usual "protective" grip. However, these islands can be taken and it does not really greatly matter about Spain and Portugal. Hitler has refrained from molesting them thus far merely because it has suited his convenience. Another base or two in Iberian waters will, with the exception of paving the way for an attack on Gibraltar, make little difference.

Dakar is another story. Vichy is on Berlin's lead string, and it would seem that there is no possibility for the United States to obtain peaceful entry unless Marshal Pétain should become outraged by Hitler's broken promises and as a last defiant gesture, provide entrée.

Failing peaceful entry we would have to take the place. The repulse of the ill-timed Free French and British expedition which attacked Dakar last September proved the port to be sufficiently well fortified to repel raids which are advertised in advance.

In a surprise attack made soon after France capitulated, British light forces succeeded in entering the harbor and damaged the uncompleted French battleship Richelieu which had been spirited from France just prior to the armistice being signed. Such an entry might be repeated.

Should a regular investment be necessary, the expedition could be based on the fairly good port of Bathurst in Gambia, a British colony. Bathurst is only 80 miles south of Dakar.

However, any campaign in tropical Africa is a major undertaking in every sense of the word, and should not be attempted unless all other methods prove unavailing.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Students Cautioned On 'Racket' Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—The Board of Education is today warning high school seniors throughout the City to beware of "racket" schools that offer "vast opportunities for trained men," free books or partial scholarships, or which make "special offers" to a limited number of students.

A six-page pamphlet, entitled "Traps for the Unwary," prepared by the Counseling Service for Juniors of the Westchester County Children's Association, will be given to boys and girls graduated from the city high schools next month and to all who drop out of school for scholastic or financial reasons.

The pamphlet, while declaring that there are many good private trade schools and correspondence schools in New York State, counsels students to investigate carefully schools that make extravagant claims about salaries and "vast opportunities in a new and growing industry," or represent "that you have been recommended to the school by your high school principal."

Before enrolling in such schools, get in touch with vocational advisers in the high schools, the New York State Employment Service, the Bureau of Industrial and Technical Education in Albany, or the Federal Trade Commission, the booklet advises.

Sir Horace Rumbold

LONDON, May 24 (AP)—Sir Horace Rumbold, who passed on today, was Ambassador to Berlin from 1928 to 1933.

In a dispatch in April, 1933, to Sir John Simon, then British Foreign Secretary, Sir Horace warned his Government of a "Nazi menace."

"Hitler has now been Chancellor for nearly three months," said the dispatch, quoted in a recent book by Sir Horace. "The prospect is disquieting as the only program which the Government appears to possess may be described as a revival of militarism and the stamping out of pacifism."

Part of War Reverses Laid To Defects in Secret Service

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 24—Although not all the British setbacks from Norway to Iraq can be laid to faulty work on the part of the British Secret Service, there is ample evidence to show that the present methods of gaining information in use by the democracies are largely ineffective.

Modern warfare has created a new situation and there is evidence that the co-operation of all the democratic governments in this matter may be vital if Nazi methods of propaganda and penetration are to be properly met.

Recent setbacks in Libya and Iraq, by which Britain allowed the initiative to pass to the Axis, have raised many questions as to whether the Secret Service was equal to its task of supplying information essential either to the success of operations or to the prevention of dangerous enemy countermoves.

It has been asked in the House of Commons why the Germans were able to land not merely troops but also heavy tanks on African soil without British knowledge. Why, too, was the situation in Iraq permitted so to develop that Rashid Ali el Gailani could seize power without any immediate effective British counteraction.

Duty of Service Limited

Little has been said in Parliament to clear up these two situations. Explanations are unlikely to be forthcoming from official quarters.

The task of the service is only to provide the raw material upon which the Government may act, not to decide either the framework or the pattern of the policy.

Under such conditions condemnation of the Secret Service is justified only if information is not forthcoming—not if a policy later adopted proves futile.

For this latter, framers of political policy are responsible. For example, it is now a matter of established history that the British Government refused to either believe or act upon information regarding the Germans' speedy and colossal rearming from 1934 onward.

In the case of the German advance in Libya, one cannot exclude the possibility that the Secret Service informed the Government, but that lack of adequate supplies of men and materials and commitments to Greece prevented the Government taking other action.

History must also decide whether the British Government knew, but considered the destruction of Italian ships off Cape Matapan more important from the viewpoint of ultimate victory.

Restricted in Iraq

In Iraq British action was restricted by that country's independent status. In Syria it was not lack of timely information concerning the presence of German agents and war weapons, but the desire to avoid complications with Vichy which governed British policy.

The Hess flight from Germany also raised some questions regarding the competence of the Secret Service, especially since German communiqués appeared to indicate that the Nazis knew the Deputy Führer was here before the announcement by the Ministry of Information.

But there is a great difference between knowledge and publishing the same—a difference which involves policy. The delay seems to have been due to difficulty to find a satisfactory explanation for such an amazing act.

The reason why Herr Hess came is more important than the fact of his landing. As it happened, the German propagandists, lacking any help from British sources and obviously embarrassed, issued such contradictory statements regarding the flight in the following 48 hours that their prestige was seriously damaged throughout the world.

Good Contracts Difficult

The ruthless thoroughness of the German Gestapo has also made the work of British spies exceptionally difficult in Germany. The right contacts were difficult enough in the Third Reich even before the outbreak of war, because the policy was determined by a select few Nazi leaders and rarely divulged.

This made Germany much more of a closed book in September, 1939, than was the German Austro-Hungarian bloc in the World War.

Spying nowadays has certainly changed much from that of the "Mata Hari" type, especially since new types of facts are required.

This is a mechanical and psychological war. Economic espionage, facts about raw materials, man power, and oil constitute some of the most important information nowadays.

It would be an exaggeration, however, to state that women do not still play an important role in international affairs.

Even in the two years preceding the war's outbreak any foreign correspondent in Central Europe could cite a number of cases in which certain titled women—not British—were employed by the Hitler and certain other Central European Governments to influence British policy and Britishers holding important posts.

New Tactics Faced

Nevertheless, so great has been the change wrought by Nazi tactics that the kinds of information now essential for combating the Hitler regime are quite different from those which were valuable even up to 1933.

In this sense there appears to be some justification in maintaining that the British Secret Service merits some criticism, that it needs updating, not simply in its methods but in the conceptions of its fundamental tasks.

So long as almost all the knowledge required regarding the enemy was the number of troops, their equipment, and beforehand information of their military plans, the Secret Service required men with a certain "slickness" and cunning and financial backing so as to obtain these results. Secret Service agents in earlier days could work under peace conditions on information regarding a possible future war.

All Changed by Hitler

But Herr Hitler changed all this. The Führer not only established totalitarian war conditions—all except the actual fighting—in nominally peacetimes, but also used the propaganda weapon in a way which rendered much of the British Secret Services' information useless.

Such information as the size of German military, naval, and air forces at a given time, though valuable, had become much less significant, since Herr Hitler's military action constituted but a part—and that the last stage—in his war plans.

Armed conflict was but the supporting arm of his propaganda machine, with which he hoped to secure cheap victories.

The first move is to lull country after country into a false sense of security, then to subject it to intimidation, penetration by "tourists," then, sabotage until their moral is sapped.

Special Training Needed

Under such conditions, where propaganda was the enemy's great weapon, the British Secret Service, it is now clear, should have been specially trained to deal with it.

A British agent to be successful after 1933 had to be a good psychologist whose training consisted less in secret codes and ways of obtaining statistical information undetected than in his ability successfully to interpret for the government at home how the German struggle for mental penetration of various countries in Europe was proceeding; how Herr Hitler and his associates were fashioning the younger generation of Germans for the present struggle.

Yet there were many prominent citizens in Britain, who, after a fortnight's experience at the Nuremberg Nazi Party Congress, were for a long time unable to decide as to their real attitude to Naziism and who never seriously faced up to the real meaning of the German economic penetration of the Balkans. These people were unlikely to be prepared to take the far-reaching step in the revision of the Secret Service which was called for by these changes.

In view of the changed conditions, therefore it seems clear that an effective Secret Service will depend upon modernizing this organization so that it can deal with the newer form of warfare which Herr Hitler has introduced.

This raises new issues of Government policy and, owing to world-wide penetration of enemy propaganda, must involve the co-operation of many Governments.

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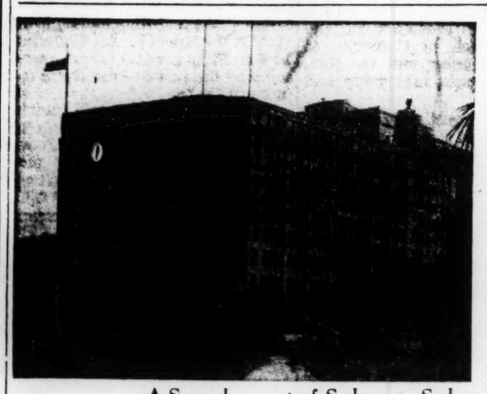
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German War Prison Camps Meet Minimum Provisions

How is Germany treating its prisoners of war?

They are being subjected to considerable propaganda for the "new order" in Europe. But physically the requirements of the international agreement governing their treatment appears to be fulfilled. The following summary is from reports of independent neutral observers available in Geneva.

GENEVA—German war prison camps meet, for the most part, the minimum regulations laid down by the International Convention of 1929 governing their administration, according to reports of the International Red Cross, whose delegates make frequent visits to the camps.

Although conditions in some camps are far from ideal, any shortcomings, these delegates declare, are found to be due to unforeseen events, economic conditions, or mistakes in organization rather than deliberate intention of ill treatment.

Germany, it is pointed out, was poorly equipped to house, feed, and clothe the 2,000,000 French, 100,000 Belgians and Netherlanders, 40,000 to 50,000 British and more than 1,000,000 Poles who were taken prisoner.

About 90 per cent of these prisoners have been put to work on various German projects. Those still in camps receive fair treatment within Germany's means, under conditions which Germany must maintain or else invite retaliatory treatment among German prisoners in British camps.

Convention's Provisions

The Convention declares that prisoners of war will be treated at all times "with humanity and be protected especially against acts of violence, insults and the curiosity of the public. Measures of reprisal are forbidden."

It also says that prisoners of war have the right to respect of their personality and honor.

"Differences in treatment between the prisoners is not permitted except when based upon miiltary grade, state of physical or mental health," the Convention provides. This article is strictly followed in German camps in that no distinction is made between Jewish and non-Jewish prisoners. In many cases the condition of Jewish prisoners of war in German camps is much preferred to that of civilian Jews in Germany.

Regulations concerning the quarters in which prisoners are kept are supposed furthermore to provide fresh air, cleanliness, and proper humidity. Camps may not be within the battle zone. Prisoners may not be confined except for safety or reasons of health, but must be allowed freedom of movement within the camp buildings and camp grounds. In Germany after the French and Polish wars, because of the large number of the prisoners, the temporary camps were behind in a good many of these requirements. Permanent camps have since been arranged and conditions are greatly improved.

Buildings Are Adequate

Buildings now in use in Germany satisfy requirements. Many of them are the former quarters of the German labor service or of the German army. They have showers, eating and common rooms and, in some cases, cement floors.

Food in the camps is usually described in the reports of the International Red Cross delegates as monotonous but sufficient for nonworking prisoners. Coffee for breakfast, soup, vegetables, potatoes and less than 2 ounces of meat for dinner, carrots, potatoes or fat and about 12 ounces of bread for supper. Prisoners who work in the agriculture and industry—the large majority in Germany—get more than those who stay in the camps.

Though equal to that of the guards in the camps, the food of the prisoners is not equal to that of the German combat troops or even of the civil population. Foods scarce in Germany are even scarcer in the prison camps. Butter is served once a week. Fats are not overabundant. As far as diet is concerned the German prisoners in Canada and Australia are much better placed than prisoners in the German camps. The delegates of the International Red Cross have distributed chocolate vitamin bars like those used by the German Army, but the supply is not large enough to meet the need.

Purchases Allowed

Prisoners in the German camps are allowed to supplement their diet with purchases from vendors and farmers in the neighborhood. In some camps prisoners have their own improvised kitchens in addition to the camp kitchens.

Prisoners also work in the camp kitchens. Their elected representative usually keeps a kitchen book where he freely writes down complaints of the prisoners for the inspection of the camp authorities and the delegates of the Red Cross. Sometimes the quality of the food is not of the best, or the quantity is insufficient. This is then taken up by the authorities and sometimes improved.

A frequent offense in German camps against the regulations of the Convention of Geneva is the lack of a canteen for purchase of food and small articles. Canteens are, however, being installed as rapidly as possible upon the request of the International Red Cross Committee. Where there are canteens, however, the men frequently lack the money to make use of them.

Clothes is another problem in the German camps. According to the Convention, prisoners must be clothed by the detaining power. There have been frequent complaints of lack of warm clothing and footwear. This is perhaps natural in view of the shortage of cotton and wool in Germany. Some supplies have been brought from England and America by the Red Cross.

Water is plentiful. Warm showers are sometimes provided, although not required in the Convention. The Germans are doing their best to protect the health of prisoners as a safeguard for its own civil population. Prisoners who will not be able to fight for at least a year are sent home or to a neutral country for treatment.

Freedom of Religion

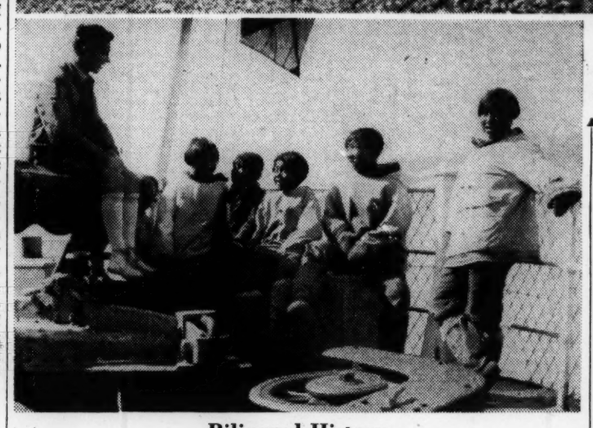
Prisoners are allowed full freedom in the practice of their religion. Reading matter is, however, previously censored. They are also subject in German camps to systematic propaganda for the "new order" in Europe. The papers which give the German point of view in politics are "The Camp" for the English and "Trait d'Union" for the French prisoners. German magazines and books are also plentiful.

Loud speakers set up in the camp grounds radiocast political talks. The prisoners with plenty of leisure time are apparently considered by the Germans fruitful subjects for the "selling" of the idea of a German-dominated Europe. The English camps are less systematic in their attempt at political influence, though they, too, censor the prisoners' reading matter and place English papers in abundance at their disposal.

German language courses are plentiful in the German camps. Prisoners are asked when they arrive whether they know German and upon giving a negative answer have in some reported cases been told, "Well, you will when you leave here." The prisoners themselves show a readiness to learn the language. Some of them have long wanted to learn German, but have never had such a good opportunity.

Full freedom is granted the prisoners for forming groups for their own entertainment, provided they have no political significance. Teams of all kinds, singing and dramatic clubs, and study groups are formed. Some camps, especially those of the officers, who do not as a rule work, have well-planned systems of study with a regular curriculum, professors of their own and certificates which are recognized as valid for credit in some universities beyond the camp walls.

The Nascopie—Major Canadian Link With the Arctic



Bilingual History

The Nascopie's historian talking to young Eskimos at one of the northernmost ports of call. Government officials and Royal Canadian Mounted Police, as well as the historian, are interested in late news from the natives.

Supplies From the Dominion

The Government steamship Nascopie is seen landing supplies at Wakeham Bay, an Arctic settlement at which the post boat regularly calls on its pilgrimage to the Northern Territories.

Nascopie Carrying Borders Of Canada's Defense to Arctic

OTTAWA, May 24 (CP)—That ship of lonely seas and strange cargoes—R. M. S. Nascopie—will do her bit for the war savings campaign, for the defense of Canada and for the safeguarding of northern natives when she embarks soon on her annual eastern Arctic cruise this year. The Nascopie will travel for thousands of miles through northern seas, officials said.

Her post office, an increasingly busy service each year, will not only handle the mail of missionaries, policemen, trading post officials, and trappers, but will sell savings certificates. Good business is expected in the north, for so eager have been some Arctic residents to assist the war savings drive that they have asked that deductions for war savings stamps be made from monies due them, sending their instructions by wireless or by any other means available.

As usual, the veteran Hudson's Bay Company ship will carry Government officials and Royal Canadian Mounted Police who are interested in all the news which flows to remote harbors when natives gather.

In addition to the officials, company and government, who make the annual voyage, there will be passengers who make the trip for pleasure. The Nascopie cruise has caught the interest of many United States residents and it is expected some Americans will be among the passengers this year.

Throughout the north a constant contribution to the safety of Canada is made by the watchfulness of white men and natives alike, officials said. Should anything unusual be noted—and that might mean an airplane overhead or an unidentified ship off the coast—they know where to go so the network of wireless stations in the Arctic can flash the news to Ottawa.

At every point visited the Government officials aboard will distribute to Eskimos small identity disks, each of which will bear a number and the mark of the native, written by himself in ink. From then on that Eskimo's home locality and his name will be established by a glance at his disk. This is being undertaken as part of the decennial census.

U. S. Survivors Describe Nazi Sinking of Zamzam

VICHY, Unoccupied France, May 24 (AP)—A dawn shelling that spelled doom for the Egyptian liner Zamzam and wounded two or her 148 American passengers was followed by a 33-day voyage for the entire ship's company as enforced guests aboard a Nazi merchantman, the survivors related yesterday.

At German-occupied Biarritz and Bordeaux, they gave this account of the sea drama:

The Zamzam sailed from Recife, Brazil, April 9 for Capetown, South Africa. On April 17, when she had covered a little more than half the 3,318-mile course, a German surface raider hove into view about 750 miles south and slightly west of St. Helena, Napoleon's Isle of Exile.

Nazi Ship Opens Fire

The German vessel opened fire immediately, hitting the Zamzam eight or nine times.

Francis J. Vicovari of New York, Ned Laughinghouse of Wilson, N. C., and an Egyptian were wounded. Mr. Vicovari was leader of 24 American ambulance drivers bound for Africa.

The Zamzam had to heave to, and the raider took aboard all the passengers and crew—more than 300 persons—and some of the supplies the Zamzam carried. Then the 8,299-ton Zamzam was sent to the bottom with a time explosive.

The passengers said the raider was named the Tamieses.

Survivors Transferred

Next day she fell in with the German motorship Dresden, to which she transferred the Zamzam's people.

Then began a long zig-zag voyage to dodge the British blockade. Finally, on May 20 the Dresden reached St. Jean de Luz, on the German-occupied west coast of France.

[Registers of warships and merchantmen do not list a "Tamieses," the name the passengers gave for the Nazi raider.

A vessel of somewhat similar name is the 7,983-ton German motorship Ramses, which was reported to have sailed from Shanghai March 30 in company with two Japanese destroyers. She was reported bound into the Southern Pacific to meet German raiders, but whether she would have had time to reach the South Atlantic was doubtful.

The Dresden, which brought the Zamzam survivors to port, is a 5,567-ton motorship which sailed from Santos, Brazil, March 28 with clearance papers for Vladivostok.

If bound round the Cape of Good Hope, she would have been in about the position given for the Zamzam sinking.]

Centenary of London Library Recalls Famous Founders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The London Library has celebrated its centenary.

With the Prince Consort as patron, William Makepeace Thackeray as auditor and Mr. Gladstone on the subcommittee charged with finding and maintaining premises, this Library was founded in Pall Mall on May 3, 1841.

At that time it had a capital of £2,000 and 14,000 books. Today the Library has half a million books and 4,000 members. It has also acquired priceless literary treasures—a Fourth Folio Shakespeare, illuminated Chinese manuscripts, an Aldine Theocritus with a Dürer title page and many first editions—but it is primarily a living library for borrowers. While it does not try to compete with the ordinary lending libraries, from its inception the London Library has put within reach of readers the permanent literature of the world.

Thomas Carlyle is said to have made his first and last public speech in support of the establishment of such a Library. "A collection of good books" he said in his appeal in 1840, "contains all the nobleness and wisdom of the world before us." His prophecy that "The London Library will have the breath of life in it; may grow as it can," has been fulfilled. The Library, established a year later, has grown through three main factors: the students and intellectual workers who want easy access to authoritative sources; the general reader who wants good books; and the competent Library staff.

Progress Despite War

The war has meant the resignation of some three to four hundred members and enemy action has broken the windows of the building, but in other ways the work goes on much as in peacetime. New members still join, and some, the librarian reports, are even taking out life subscriptions, a substantial financial undertaking. More books go into the country by post than in peacetime, and some go as far abroad as Cyprus. The rare and more precious volumes have been moved to places of safety.

Novel-readers today have gone back to the Victorians, the Library finds. A revival of interest in Trollope is marked, but it is also noted that people are turning to writers like Rhoda Broughton and Charlotte M. Yonge. Serious reading still goes on amid the distractions of wartime, but "serious" readers have discovered the fascination of the detective story, and with this discovery Sherlock Holmes has risen in popularity.

To celebrate the centenary a Survey of the Development of the Library, written by the late Sir Charles Hagberg Wright, librarian for nearly 50 years has been issued in pamphlet form, with additions to bring it up-to-date, and a preface by the president, Lord Ilchester. The pamphlet tells of the Library's connection with great literary figures of the past.

Among Early Visitors

Victorians, Edwardians and neo-Georgians have found their way to this northwest corner of St. James's Square. Thackeray could tell of the days when, the Library being so small that he could carry out the duties of auditor in his spare time, he had gone there seeking information for a work on General Wolfe.

Other early frequenters were Mr. Gladstone, co-founder with Thackeray and Carlyle, and the eminent literary critic, George Saintsbury. Louis Napoleon, nephew of the Emperor, often strolled round from rooms he occupied at one time in King Street nearby.

Shades of "my dear Watson" are also here. For it was at Holmes' bidding that Dr. Watson went to the London Library in search of "copy." Lord Kitchener, too, borrowed may books. It was the Library's copies of novels by Conrad, Conan Doyle and Grier which went down with him in the Hampshire in 1916.

The work of Sir Charles Hagberg Wright, through nearly 50 years, gave the library an unrivaled collection of foreign works. Lord Balfour another distinguished member, once described it as an enormous and admirably organized private library for those who belonged to it, while Lord Curzon, who was familiar with the private libraries in many great houses of the Victorian era, observed that the London Library was gradually taking their place.

Priorities Compromise Reached by House Vote

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—The House agreed by a voice vote May 22 to a compromise version of mandatory priorities legislation which authorizes rationing of strategic materials to civilian uses. The measure now goes to the Senate.

The compromise measure eliminated a House provision which would have given the Army and Navy Munitions Control Board authority to overrule whatever agency was designated by the President to administer the program.

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Cove to Cove Beneath Volcano Britons Got Away From Greece

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May 24 (AP)—The last British naval officer to get away from Greece has arrived here with a stirring account of how he and 11 companions aboard a 15-ton vessel escaped German air raiders by hiding near the base of lava-spouting Santorin (Thera) Island in the Cyclades.

The 18-day battle of the tiny craft against the combined violence of the Luftwaffe, storms and the explosion of the diesel engine aboard was related by Lieut. Commander Nigel C. Willmott.

Willmott, who was in charge of evacuation of British troops from the Attica area east of Athens, told how he requisitioned every type of fishing boat and schooner to get the troops to warships, finally shoving off himself at dawn on April 28 after completing his task.

His own boat, the 40-foot Evangellistria, he said, made a speed of four knots "with the engine flat out, six knots using sails." Aboard this craft they battled through the stormy seas, hugging close to coves of the little islands strung out like a jigsaw puzzle in the Mediterranean.

Nazi Shot at Everything

"We were forced to lay up in cove after cove following determined attacks upon us by squadrons of Nazi bombers who went around the entire Greek coastline strafing everything that moved," he related. "They flew low, dropping bombs and machine-gunning.

"Our first stop was Macronisi Island, where we went ashore to try to round up any soldier stragglers. Then we moved on to Seriphos Island, which surrendered to the Germans while we were hiding in a cove.

"There we had a rendezvous with another small British craft and found her hiding under the cliffs. Suddenly a lot of German planes roared and dropped pamphlets warning that unless the island surrendered by 11 a. m. it would be bombed.

"White flags appeared immediately everywhere, even from the top of the lighthouse. We moved to the shelter of a little cove farther away and resumed our voyage when the coast was clear.

"Our next stop was Despotiko, and then Santorin.

"To avoid German attacks we put in at a cove near the base of a volcano which was spouting streams of lava and columns of white steam. It looked like there'd be an eruption at any moment."

Off Santorin, Willmott said he sighted a strange Axis ship of about 200 tons, an armed motor vessel which appeared to be some type of Italian torpedo boat.

Got 10,000 Troops Out

"I thought it was a good idea to capture her," he went on. "After all we did have one Bren gun, one German machine-gun I got in Norway, one anti-tank gun, some rifles, hand grenades and one machine-gun which wouldn't work.

"We kept drifting toward the enemy ship and everyone went to action stations but the enemy craft put on steam and turned away."

Upon resuming the journey he said the diesel engine which "broke down every five minutes" finally blew up and spread over the Evangellistria. The flames were quickly brought under control.

Later the craft ran aground on a small Greek island but was refloated again.

Willmott related that he and his companions cooked over empty kerosene cans, using bits of wood chopped from the ship for fuel.

They finally made Suda Bay, Island of Crete, on May 7. There he swapped the Evangellistra for the 170-ton cutter Zuodochos Pigi, meaning "giver of all things," and resumed the voyage to Alexandria with a new crew.

He told of getting more than 10,000 New Zealanders and Australians out of Greece in two nights. At one time he said the Evangellistria was bulging at the seams with 160 men on a commuting trip out to a warship.

'Battle of Britain' Pins Come to U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—The first shipment of "Battle of Britain" novelty pins made from fragments of air bombs and anti-aircraft shells has reached the United States from Britain and will go on sale throughout the country early next week, it was announced by British American Ambulance Corps, with headquarters at No. 420 Lexington Avenue, today.

Mrs. Hubert Martineau, Chairman of the Corps' Aid-to-Britain Division, said the pins, bearing a "Made in England" stamp on the reverse and "Battle of Britain" on the face, come in the many different shapes in which the fragments fell. These fragments go through a cleaning, annealing and polishing process in Britain and are being given a 24-karat gold plating in the United States.

The British-American Ambulance Corps will receive 25 per cent of the retail price, which is $1.50.

During the first five months of the fiscal year, beginning on Dec. 1, 1940, Bundles for Britain, at No. 745 Fifth Avenue, sent $1,647,740 in goods and funds for relief to Britain, it was announced.

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America Gets Glimpse of 'Britain at War' in Pictures

Museum of Modern Art

Exhibition at Museum of Modern Art, New York

(1) "Horse Ready for Gas Warfare." (2) "Withdrawal From Dunkirk," oil painting by Richard Eurich. (3) "South Coast Prehistoric Cave," a photograph of improvised bomb shelter. (4) "Interior, Park Crescent, Regent's Park," photograph by Lee Miller, from "Bloody but Unbowed: Pictures of Britain Under Fire," published by Charles Scribner's Sons. (5) "London Children in an Air Raid Shelter." (6) "Dog Ready for Gas Warfare," one of the photographs in the graphic collection at the Museum which will later go on tour of the United States and Canada. The exhibition was officially opened at New York by Viscount Halifax. The pictures are lent by the Ministry of Information, London.

Portrayal of 'Britain at War' Told in Art Work at Museum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—An exhibition entitled "Britain at War," featuring paintings, water colors, drawings, photographs, cartoons, posters and wartime industrial and architectural forms graphically illustrating all phases of English life, today, is on view at the Museum of Modern Art, following official opening of the exhibition by Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, at a members' preview Thursday night. The exhibition will be shown throughout the summer and will then be sent on tour in this country and Canada.

Lord Halifax characterized the display as a sober record of what British men and women are doing day by day and night by night.

"To some extent it might be said that this sort of record is better done nowadays by photography, for the camera works faster than the artist, and the war today is a high-speed affair," he said. "But there is more in war than meets the camera's eye. Only rarely and almost by accident can the camera seize and record the emotions of the fleeting moment, which are the natural material of the artist. But the English people are reluctant to display emotions too easily, and the more deep these are the less willing are my fellow countrymen to permit them to appear.

Determined Resolution

"You will not, therefore, find heroics here. What you will find are unmistakable records of that calm and determined resolution with which the ordinary folk of Britain meet the varying hazards of this most grim war; and those who see these pictures will feel, perhaps, a deeper understanding of the quality of the British people."

Lord Halifax also participated in a two-way radio program over an international hookup of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Speaking from London were Harold Nicholson, Parliamentary Secretary for the Ministry of Information, and Sir Kenneth Clark, director of the National Gallery in London.

The Museum announced that not a single picture from London, brought over by vessel and Pan-American Clipper, had been lost. Many of the works displayed were previously shown in the National Gallery in London.

Wide Range Covered

The photographers, artists, and cartoonists exhibit the grim reality, the pathos, humor and tragedy of the war, and their subjects range from a painting of the evacuation from Dunkirk to portraits of Britain's fighting men, British and Nazi aircraft in action, pictures of children, humorous newspaper cartoons and subway shelter scenes.

The exhibit includes the work of Paul Nash and Eric Kennington, who made their reputation with their paintings of the World War, and several new artists, some of them men in uniform and who lived through the scenes they put on canvas.

In conjunction with this and other exhibits, the Museum will show a series of documentary films of wartime Britain daily.

Peace Aims and Role of the United States

By O. H. Taylor

Lecturer in Economics, Harvard University
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"If they want us to help them win this war, the British owe us a full and prompt statement of their war aims. We can't know whether the results of a British victory will be worth the sacrifices we are asked to make until we know how the British intended to use their power as victors, if we put that power within their grasp. We are being asked to fight for them and trust them, without knowing their objectives. But if we do that, we will be proving again what fools we are."

How many Americans, still resisting "intervention" in the war, are enamored of this argument? It is to those Americans that this article is addressed.

If and as America and England become associated in the war in the fullest sense, the two Governments and peoples should work out war and peace aims as rapidly as possible. By expert inquiry and democratic discussion and agreement, they should evolve a practical and positive program. This is essential if they are to "win the peace." It is just as important as all other efforts to win the war. The peoples of both countries should know what they fight for, as well as what they fight against.

The First Essential

The defeat and overthrow of the Nazis is the first essential for any possible new lease of life, for civilization, and for any at all enduring peace. But accomplishment of this aim, while necessary, cannot of course be at all sufficient.

The wisest possible treatment of a defeated Germany; a reasonable redrawing of European frontiers, in restoring freedom to small nations; some effective organization of Europe and the world for peace through collective security; and some plan for solving, as far as possible, the chief economic problems which may otherwise help to breed new conflicts—all these things are also necessary, and require vast amounts of careful study, planning, and discussion. The leaders of Britain and the leaders of America are aware of the importance of these problems.

Official committees of experts in both countries are at work on them, working toward formulation of maturely considered aims and plans. But docile patience and trust should not be the popular attitude toward these labors: the more pressure we can have from the people, both here and in Britain for early statements and free, public discussion of the Anglo-American aims—the more such pressure we can have, the better.

On the other hand, American aid to England in the war—even full belligerent aid—should not wait on reception and approval here of further statements of British aims. For we have no reason, pending reassurance, to suspect the British people or their leaders of any aims, or lack of aims, of a kind or nature that should make us hesitate to support them fully. Nor is the failure of British leaders to come forward with a fuller statement of aims in any way difficult to understand.

British Victory Preferable

What we know, or what is obvious, about Britain's aims, although not sufficient to assure a good world as the outcome of a British victory, is amply sufficient to justify all Americans in preferring a British to a Nazi victory—even to the point of willingness to fight, if necessary, in support of England. At the very lowest terms, we know Britain is fighting to preserve itself and its Empire. And I believe that the preservation of Britain, and also of the British Empire, as against the alternative of Nazi domination of both or even of the Empire, are essential to the future of world civilization and to the future security of this country.

The Nazis turn back the clock of civilization wherever they go, and a Nazi-dominated Britain would mean de-civilization of Britain—an enormous moral and cultural loss to the world. And control of England would give the Nazis a power in the Atlantic which would be extremely dangerous to our security.

Many Americans, however, who will grant these points, in so far as they affect Britain, are indifferent to the fate of the rest of the British Empire. Much that we cannot now condone was done by England in the process of building up its Empire, and has been done in the administration of it. But for all parts of that Empire today, continuation of their relations with Britain is the alternative to intolerable declines in the lot of their inhabitants.

American Security

American security, moreover, requires not only the preservation of Britain and British sea-power in the Atlantic. It also requires the preservation, in hands friendly to us, of strategic outposts in Africa and the Orient, which might otherwise become bases to be used against us. An American Empire in addition to a two-ocean navy would become necessary for our security, if the British Empire fell to Germany, or fell into anarchy. Solely in the interest of America, I would much rather see the British keep their Empire than see us acquire one.

In the last analysis Britain has no aggressive aims to justify American distrust or suspicion. Defending an Empire in which the component nations that are ready for self-government and freedom have it, and the others are clearly on the way toward it, is not in the same class with trying to conquer and enslave free, civilized peoples. No one today suspects the British of any ambitions of the latter kind.

There is no reason why our support should wait on further statements of British aims. But it is true that the enthusiasm of our support will inevitably depend to no small extent upon Britain's ability to convince us that it has, beyond its merely defensive objects, constructive aims for the use of its victory.

Stupendous Task

Let us admit frankly that the task of working out realistic plans for a durable peace is a stupendous one. It would be easy, and cheap, to utter insincere and glittering generalities about a war to end war and make democracy universal and safe everywhere; or about a federal union of Europe, or the world, or the world's democracies; or about giving the world a beneficient, new economic order. But it would be irresponsible and criminal in the British Government to try to buy American popular support with such glib promises, without knowing how to "make good" on them.

In short, the British are in a position where they must make insincere or foolish promises with little chance of being able to fulfill them; or make statements so noncommittal and vague as to have no value even as propaganda; or take time to study the tough, inescapable problems ahead and make real plans which they can honestly undertake to carry out. Of those three courses they have clearly chosen the third.

This choice is greatly to their credit, and a very encouraging proof that not all the lessons of the last war and its aftermath have been wasted on them.

Much the greater part of our deep disillusionment about the last war and Versailles can be traced directly to the reckless way in which British and American propaganda, in that other war, created extravagant, impossible hopes in the minds of the plain people everywhere. Disillusionment is the penalty of having cultivated illusions in the first place. The performance of the Allies at Versailles and after, while not good enough to have served the world well under the best conditions, was not more imperfect than the better among such performances normally are in this permanently, very imperfect world. But this better-than-average performance of its kind came to seem to the world unutterably revolting, by contrast with the implied promises so unwisely made in advance.

Price of Progress

All the best things in the world can be kept alive and improved slowly, only if the world's idealists can be taught that recurrent, great sacrifices for small gains, or even merely to avert worse evils, must be accepted as worthwhile in this "tough" world. To promise more than can be achieved, or to make reckless promises before careful study of what can be achieved, and encourage the people to make their sacrifices with light-hearted enthusiasm in the expectation of quickly gaining Utopia—to do these things is to play with men's hearts and to court disaster.

I believe that after this war is won, America and Britain can go on and build a better world. It won't be Utopia, and its outlines won't be clearly visible to anyone until thousands of the best leaders have labored in concert, hard and long, at the task of planning it. Constructive peace aims can be announced only at a future, more advanced stage of the work now under way. Until that stage is reached, comparison of the characters of the British people and their leaders with those of the Nazis must be our principal guide in deciding how much the salvation of Britain is worth for the world's future and our own.

Reich Peace Move a Threat

Continued from Page 1

peril. That is the danger which Washington sees today in a German victory in the near East.

It looks very much here like a race between German armies and American public opinion. The White House is obsessed today with the conviction that President Roosevelt is way out ahead of public opinion. Some of his closest advisers are doing their utmost to hold him back, arguing that it would be fatal for him to take any more leadership towards intervention so long as public opinion is divided.

Possibly Hitler's Chance

Whether this view of the President's exposed position is sound or not, the fact remains that the White House tendency is to hold back, waiting for public opinion to give him a push. It perhaps gives Herr Hitler his chance. If his armies could move faster than American public opinion he would have a moment in which to pose as a moderate conqueror ready to grant fair terms to his competitors.

There is a chance that this opportunity is exactly what he is driving for at this moment, realizing that if he could "sell" Britain and America on the idea of his moderation he might come out of it in a position to get what he wants from them by peaceful penetration without having to fight for it.

Certainly one must assume that if Herr Hitler succeeded in gaining such an opportunity, and then used it to utmost advantage, it would end the democracy versus dictatorship issue in Latin America. There would be a clamor from south of Panama for business with a German-controlled Europe. From the moment actual fighting ended and the British blockade ceased, South America would have to be considered an appendage of the German "new order."

This is why Washington watches for signs of the expected "peace offensive" with such intense interest and is making every possible preparation for a struggle of ideas which may prove more decisive to the final outcome than the struggle of armies.

Generous Beaver: City Gets Dam Free

SALMON, Idaho, May 24 (AP)—A beaver colony has provided the town of Salmon with a dam and saved citizens the cost of building it.

Five beaver were transplanted to Jesse Creek by the Idaho Fish and Game Department in the fall of 1939.

Watermaster Virgil Harris said the animals moved downstream to within 100 feet of a site selected by reclamation engineers for a dam.

"The flow of water has been so stabilized," Mr. Harris said, "that although last year was extremely dry, the Jesse Creek drainage provided sufficient water for the growing city of Salmon and a supplemental water supply was unnecessary."

Autos for Bermuda

Use of automobiles, previously banned in Bermuda, will be permitted in connection with construction of the United States defense base.

A Good Wax Shields Paint from Hot Sun

A coat of wax early in the season protects the finish of a car from those paint-cracking rays of the summer sun, and helps prolong the new-car look so important in a trade-in deal. Various good products are on the market. Ask about them at any of the garages, service stations and gas stations advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. Whether you plan to do the work yourself or have the attendant do it, you will get good advice on preserving the finish of your car.

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Latin-America Sees U. S. Unaware of Nazi Threat

Trends in the Americas

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Whether the "Battle of Freedom" is being sidestepped in the White House or among the grass roots, it is evident to a traveler just returned from South America that the United States has not yet grasped the immediacy of danger to its existence as a self-governing Nation.

The one all-engrossing interest as your ship nears the Statue of Liberty—gift of that other France where men once walked upright and free—is to know how America is meeting a threat so sudden and so severe that few believe it has come.

In South America you quickly emerge from the illusion, still hanging heavy over this land, that geography provides the United States with a guaranteed future.

Geographical security no longer exists in its traditional pre-Nazi form.

What Is America Doing?

Once this explosive fact has broken through your own heritage of accumulated beliefs, you ask yourself beneath the fierce South American sun, or in the night, whether North Americans know, and what they are doing about it.

You ask: Are Americans united, laborious, sacrificial, knit together by the sober realization that they, and they alone among peoples of the world, are able to lead mankind safely out of the slavery already imposed on Europe and rapidly pushing its dark sway over the other continents?

Then you come home, and find America torn asunder, just as Adolf Hitler said he would tear it asunder, by internal divisions.

You find the people still arguing, when the dominating facts of their national well-being have gone beyond argument.

You find the President, who knows all the facts, waiting for the people, who do not yet comprehend the facts, to lead him.

Wages and Profits

You find labor walking out of shipyards to gain a few cents an hour, when those same laborers face literal slavery if ships come off the ways too late, or too few.

You find capital selling out to Japan, an Axis member. Can America be more interested in temporary profits and in "business as usual"—that fatal slogan of the Chamberlain era in Britain, than in the survival of a free United States?

Lest this writer be accused of alarmism, let a few of the dominating facts be restated:

The fall of Britain would bring these immediate inroads on the Western Hemisphere:

1. Economic domination of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Bolivia and most of the other South American countries, by a Nazified Europe that would control 60 per cent of their exports on the average.

2 Political domination of those same countries, since trade never is divorced from politics in the Nazi pattern of conquest.

3. Military action would follow. Already Chile in recent days has had to curb the Nazi Vanguardists, and Bolivia is taking similar action against totalitarian pressure groups.

Only Two Choices

The United States would then—and this would be within three months if Britain fell in that time—have two, and only two, choices. The Saturday Evening Post, stronghold of isolation sentiment, has just stated these choices and reached the conclusion that they actually offer no choice. They are:

1. Go on to destroy Hitlerism by whatever means are required to do the job.

2. Surrender to Naziism.

For the Post, the second alternative not only would liquidate the United States in any pretense of moral leadership or character, in view of its loudly proclaimed intentions against the Triple Axis on behalf of human freedom, but probably would expose the Nation to eventual "national death," in the Post's words.

Anyone who knows Nazi intentions toward the United States can remove the "probably" from this conclusion.

Nazi world domination is neither possible nor secure until the United States has been either bought, subjugated, or liquidated.

Brazil Looks East

How close Nazi world domination has come is seen in South America more clearly than in North America. With the drift of France under full Nazi control, Brazil sees Dakar looming ominously on the eastern horizon. The whole east coast has nothing between it and the Nazis, but the slender British forces in Africa—plus any action the United States Navy might take.

While hesitating on the main issue of when and where effective action begins, official Washington allows itself to dream of "driving the Nazis out of South American trade" by means of a "battle of dollars" now starting under the direction of Jesse H. Jones.

Such statements, viewed against the South American background, betray a failure to grasp what Naziism is and how it works. Above all, Nazi economists do not try to divert natural trade currents. They utilize those currents to their own ends, just as they capitalize on the disagreements within the United States to keep the Nation in a state of confusion when it should be streaking ahead under clear, unhesitating leadership.

America's need, as seen from the other end of a gangplank, is for an understanding of basic issues, moral as well as economic.

Trade Prospects Fade

When you have gone over rubber prospects with Brazilian experts, and have learned that from 10 to 15 years would be required for production to start in volume, it is disappointing to find Business Week, in its issue of May 17, indulging in over-expectations. Experiences with Argentine wheat, and corn, and cotton, and Chilean copper, also discount heavily the magazine's hopes for creating "a natural two-way trade with Latin-America on a scale so big that not even Germany's barter deals are likely to undermine it."

Business Week counts on the transfer to South America of North American purchases now made from tropical portions of the British Empire. Among these are rubber, tin, cacao, vegetable oils, and wool.

By making synthetic rubber—again with necessary delays—and by revamping production to allow for materials cut off with the rest of the world, the United States could go on.

As for tin, Bolivia can supply only one third of United States needs, and the necessary smelters would require two or three years for completion. The slack would have to be taken up by developing low-grade tin ore deposits in this country.

It is true, as Business Week points out, that sizable purchases of tropical produce could be shifted from the British Empire to Latin America. But the rub comes in what to do with surpluses of temperate zone produce—wheat, corn, cotton, and other farm products that are competitive within the Western Hemisphere, as well as oil and copper.

Cartel Plan Flops

The idea of a vast "cartel" to pool these commodities and force the world to buy them through the pool was advanced last year and fell flat before the Havana consultations in July.

Prospects for revamping Hemisphere production so that Argentina or Kansas could grow something else beside wheat, are long-range. And against these unnatural prospects a Nazified Europe would come with persuasive offers for immediate barter purchase of Argentine wheat, meat, corn; Brazilian cotton; Peruvian cotton; and Chilean copper.

The only thing in sight to stop this economic offensive is defeat of Naziism in Europe. The magnitude of the surplus problem is indicated in this summary:

Wheat: United States carryover, 380,000,000 bushels; Argentina's indicated surplus this crop year, 200,000,000 bushels; Canada's indicated surplus, 575,000,000 bushels.

Corn: United States, sealed under Government loans, 300,000,000 bushels, owned by Government, 176,000,000 bushels; Argentina (where corn is being sold by the Government as fuel), indicated export surplus, 395,000,000 bushels.

Cotton: United States Government holding, 13,000,000 bales. Brazil and Peru are growing cotton that competes in world markets.

Inadvertently, full weight was not given to these carryovers in the chart published with my series on May 17 in a few editions before the error was caught. With apologies, the documentation is given here. It underlines the sequence of events from Europe through Africa and Asia into the Western Hemisphere, to which every thinking American needs to come wide awake.

Doll Collection Valued at $10,000

Dolls From All Parts of the World on Display

Rilda Gabert of Houston, Texas, and two of the dolls in the $10,000 collection assembled by her aunt, Miss Theo Redwood of Kansas, Mo. The dolls were recently displayed at a benefit for British war relief organizations.

Rare Collection of Dolls Aids British Relief Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A little girl in Texas will become one day the owner of a collection of some 700 dolls, assembled by her aunt at a cost of $10,000; but first the dolls will do their bit for war relief for Britain.

The future owner, Rilda Gabert of Houston, shared her own first glimpse of the dolls with several hundred other persons. She made a trip to Kansas City recently when the collection went on display at the Hotel Muehlebach under the sponsorship of the British War Relief Society, Inc., Bundles for Britain, and the organization for French Relief in England. After a successful four-day showing there, the dolls have been moved to the Kansas City Museum, where they will be displayed this summer. Arrangements are being made to send them on tour later for the benefit of British war relief.

It was with Rilda in mind that Miss Theo Redwood of Kansas City bought the first pair of dolls in Paris about five years ago. The idea of collecting dolls in her travels caught her fancy, and by the time she arrived home the collection had grown beyond the size of a small girl's plaything. Miss Redwood bought a pair of dolls especially to send to her niece, and decided to keep and enlarge the main collection with the idea of giving it to Rilda when Rilda became old enough to care for it.

The collection has grown steadily, and now includes many unusual dolls. The oldest is a religious figure dating from 1690. Among the numerous other antiques are two Japanese warrior dolls 250 years old. One of the dolls belonged to Queen Victoria's collection. Many are products of master doll makers in Europe. There are dolls of the Napoleonic era, African caricatures, dolls bought at London's East India docks, Chinese warrior dolls, and many other types. In addition, there are antique doll's trunks, and sets of furniture and dishes.

Some day they will all belong to Rilda. But while she is growing up, they will be used to relieve the sufferings caused by war in the land where, in happier days, many of them were made.

Lindbergh Says War Means End of Democracy

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—Charles A. Lindbergh and Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana predicted in speeches last night that United States participation in the European war would mean the end of American democracy.

They spoke in Madison Square Garden at a rally sponsored by the America First Committee and attended by a crowd estimated by police at 20,000.

Mr. Lindbergh opposed United States entry into the conflict because, he said, "I do not believe that our system of government in America, and our way of life, can survive our participation."

With the declaration that America could be the "strongest and most influential" country in the world, Mr. Lindbergh asserted that "We lack only a leadership that places America first, a leadership that does for 130,000,000 people what Washington did for us when we were only 3,000,000 people, a leadership that tells what it means and means what it says."

"Cry Against War"

Saying that a "rising cry against war" was coming from the country, Mr. Lindbergh asserted: "It asks how this situation came about. It demands an explanation of what happened at the elections last November. It demands an accounting from a Government that has led us to war while it promised us peace."

Senator Wheeler demanded that President Roosevelt "rid himself of those war makers that surround him, who refuse to understand the wishes of the people," and said he believed that the President could demand that "the war makers, the Hitlers of Germany, the Churchills in England and the Knoxes and Stimsons, step down and out."

Mr. Lindbergh drew a parallel between the foreign policy of the American Government and that of the Hitler regime in Germany, saying that "We had no more chance to vote on the issue of peace and war last November than if we had been in a totalitarian state ourselves."

Boos and loud yells resounded through the Garden when John T. Flynn, Chairman of the New York Chapter of the America First Committee, disavowed any Nazi support of the rally and excoriated Joseph E. McWilliams, founder of the American Destiny Party.

Pointing out Mr. McWilliams, seated in the fifth row, Mr. Flynn, after declaring that all who urged peace were labeled as Nazis, shouted above the din:

"And right here, not many faces from where I am, is sitting a man named McWilliams. What he is doing here, how he gets in here, whose stooge he is I do not know, but I know the photographers of these warmongering newspapers can always find him when they want him.

Shuns Bund Support

"The America First Committee does not want the support of a handful of Bundists who are here, without respect, without power, in this community or any other."

Several persons seated near Mr. McWilliams, twice convicted of disorderly conduct for making anti-Semitic speeches in the German community of Yorkville, rose and shouted at Flynn. One especially loud heckler was asked to leave, which he did.

Two other persons in the rear of the Garden were escorted out when they jeered during a speech by Socialist leader, Norman Thomas.

Disavowing Nazi or Communist support and describing his followers as "simply pro-Americans," Senator Wheeler said, "I was denouncing Hitler when Lord Halifax was shooting wild boar with Göring in Germany. I was denouncing Mussolini when Churchill was saying (in 1927), 'If I were an Italian I would be a Fascist'."

Five hundred police stood guard inside and outside of the Garden during the meeting.

L. M. Birkhead, National Director of the Friends of Democracy, charged in a telegram to Gen. Robert E. Wood, chairman of the American First Committee, that the rally was to be a focal point for "Nazi and Communist forces in the New York area."

At the outset, Senator Wheeler paid tribute to Mr. Lindbergh, saying that "Upon him the warmongers have turned their scorn and abuse, but he has continued to fight the fight of peace and democracy." . . .

Senator Wheeler expressed a fear "If the President accepts the advice of that little coterie who surround him, most of whom have never faced an electorate or met a pay roll or tried a lawsuit, he will wage an undeclared war. And then—constitutional democracy will end."

Lindbergh's Speech

Mr. Lindbergh spoke in part as follows:

We believe in an independent destiny for America. Such a destiny does not mean that we will build a wall around our country and isolate ourselves from all contact with the rest of the world. But it does mean that the future of America will not be tied to these eternal wars in Europe.

An independent American destiny means . . . that our soldiers will not have to fight everybody in the world who prefers some other system of life to ours. . . .

We in America should have no reason to fear. With adequate leadership we can be the strongest and most influential nation in the world. No other country has as great resources. None is as easily defended. We lack only a leadership that places America first—a leadership that does for 130,000,000 people what Washington did for us when we were only 3,000,000 people—a leadership that tells what its means and means what it says. . . .

Reason for Division

Our country is not divided today because we fear war, or sacrifice, or because we fear anything at all. We are divided because we are asked to fight over issues that are Europe's and not ours—issues that Europe created by her own short-sightedness. . . .

Many of us do not think we can impose our way of life, at the point of a machine gun, on the peoples of Germany, Russia, Italy, France and Japan. Many of us do not believe democracy can be spread in such a manner. . . . There are already signs of danger around us. We have been shouting intolerance in Europe, but it has been rising in America. We deplore the fact that the German people cannot vote on the policies of their Government—that Hitler led his Nation into war without asking their consent. But, have we been given the opportunity to vote on the policy our Government has followed? No, we have been led toward war against the opposition of four-fifths of our people. We had no more chance to vote on the issue of peace and war last November than if we had been in a totalitarian state ourselves.

When Invasion Comes

It is all very well to shout for war, to say that aggression must be stopped, that our ideals of democracy must be preserved all over the world. But when the shouting is over, then we will be faced with the reality of war. Someone must lay plans for invading Germany, for invading Japan, for invading possibly Russia, France, Italy, and Spain as well. . . .

We find ourselves unprepared for war, about to enter an action that will require us to cross two oceans and to invade nations with a far greater population than ours, nations with armies that have been trained for years, armies that have been hardened by generations of warfare, armies that are larger now than ours can ever be. . . .

Does any one think that democracy can survive a conflict such as this will bring? It is doubtful that freedom can exist even in America if we are forced into such a war. . . .

I am glad to be able to tell you that our (the Committee's) strength is increasing. This meeting is one of many. . . . From every section of our country a cry is rising against this war. . . . It echoes from the very foundations on which our system of government is built. It asks how this situation came about. It demands an explanation of what happened at the elections last November. It demands an accounting from a Government that has led us to war while it promised us peace. To both Democratic and Republican leaders this cry should be a warning of an awakened spirit in our nation. . . .

Ford Attorney Brands U. A. W. As a Communist-Led Union

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, May 24—The United Automobile Workers union which just won a 2½-to-1 victory in the Ford National Labor Relations Board election was branded as a communist-influenced and led organization" by I. A. Capizzi Ford Motor Company Attorney in a formal statement, who charged that if the Wagner Act is allowed to run "it will force all American industry to be closed down or sovietized."

Declaring that the "Ford Motor Company will obey the law," Mr. Capizzi added the ominous qualification:

"Every detail in this law is un-American. In concept, theory and practice this law is tyrannical—and Benjamin Franklin said, 'Rebellion against tyrants is obedience to God.'"

To this statement, which follows on the heels of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. triumph and seems to speak an intransigent attitude, the union promptly countered with the charge that Mr. Capizzi was "inciting to violation of the law" and that the Ford family should promptly repudiate the words of their attorney.

"If Mr. Capizzi is speaking for Henry Ford then our wish, expressed yesterday that the 'curtain be drawn on the bitterness of the past' probably will not be fulfilled," the union says.

The Capizzi statement which referred to the NLRB ballot as this "so-called election" must be read against historical background of bitterness between organized labor and the Ford Motor Company, and in the light of other conditions here which are disturbing for the interest of peace, particularly the Negro situation.

Mr. Ford is a large employer of Negroes, approximating 15,000 out of 80,000 production workers in the Lincoln and River Rouge plants. His services to the colored race have made him many ardent followers, and in last month's strike a band of Negoes refused to leave the Ford foundry but barricaded themselves in, preparing weapons and receiving, it is understood, extra pay from the Ford Company.

It is known here, also, that as the ballots were counted Thursday afternoon large batches of pro-A. F. of L. votes were attributed to the foundry workers where a large group of Negroes work. The Ford officials had shown their sympathy for the A. F. of L. union, and many workers who desired no union at all undoubtedly threw support to it.

The C. I. O. won the election by a landslide but the Capizzi statement is not promising for the development of the mutual trust and confidence without which labor peace is difficult to keep alive.

Signatures of 40 Senators Claimed In Support of Hoover Food Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 24—Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma announced that 40 unnamed Senators have signed a resolution calling on the Administration to put former President Hoover's feed-Europe program into effect. To introduce the resolution a majority of the signatures of the Senate are needed, which, according to Mr. Thomas' count, means eight more.

The British Government has turned down the Hoover plan to carry food to the democracies of Europe, which have been overrun by the Axis powers. Their opposition is based on the argument that to feed these countries would lift the burden and responsibility from Germany and prevent a potential revolt there. Besides, France, Poland, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands and other nations are involved.

It was pointed out here that Mr. Thomas is a supporter of the Administration and not an isolationist. Specifically about all the resolution would do would be to express the Senate's feeling that some immediate steps ought to be taken to prevent the impending mass starvation of those countries.

Baltimore Seeks Aid To Improve Harbor

BALTIMORE, Md., May 24—This port city, home of the famed Baltimore clipper in sailing-ship days and sixth largest port in the world in export and import tonage, is in the midst of a campaign for Federal aid to further deepen and improve its harbor to service widespread defense activities, concentrated in its industrial sections and an expanding shipbuilding program.

Shipping interests and civic groups have joined in pushing the improvement drive in the interest of the national defense effort. Certain improvements already approved by the Federal authorities will deepen the main channels to provide 38 to 40 feet of water at mean low tide and build a cut-off channel to the Delaware & Chesapeake ship canal. Others being urged as of great importance in the defense emergency include wider approach channels and doubled anchorage space for ocean-going vessels.

CCC Ruling Ends Extra Pay Dispute

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—An "extra pay" dispute left 5,000 national defense instructors in Civilian Conservation Corps camps faced yesterday with the choice of continuing at their regular salaries—or resigning immediately.

James J. McEntee, CCC Director, disclosed that instructors—all of whom are regular CCC foremen drawing $2,400 a year—in 25 Wisconsin camps had refused to continue off-hours defense courses on grounds a "favored few" were being paid additional for such work.

Mr. McEntee asserted the source of the trouble lay in the practice of vocational education officials who add to the pay of some instructors felt to be doing better jobs than others.

Ukrainian Group to Buy $50,000 in Defense Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 24—Approval of a $50,000 purchase of United States defense bonds was voted here this week by the national quadrennial convention of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, whose members' native land is now divided between Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany.

The 200 delegates, representing 17 States and two Canadian provinces, also telegraphed their indorsement to President Roosevelt of the Administration's policy and its program to make the United States the "arsenal of democracy." By convention agreement, additional defense bond purchases will be made when the money can be set aside for them.

No Teacher Yet

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Gayle S. Eads, supervisor of the Indiana Employment Security Division's Teacher Placement Service, has 2,490 applicants for jobs on his waiting list but none to fill a Northern Indiana school position.

"Wanted," said the request, "a male teacher, Protestant, who can speak Pennsylvania Dutch, for Amish community."

All Aid at Once for Britain Urged by 100 U. S. Writers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—A manifesto calling for "all aid and at once—whatever that may have to mean"—to Britain to defeat Reichsführer Hitler was made public today over the signature of 100 leading American novelists, poets, essayists, and critics of every political opinion.

"The honest writer needs no argument against totalitarianism," the manifesto declares. "Intuitively, from the very beginning, he, or she, is its enemy, its bitter and implacable foe. The novelist, the short story writer, the article writer, the essayist, the poet, live by the printed word. And they cannot live, not even with themselves, if that word is false or if it is a slave.

"That is why authors everywhere hate Hitler. That is why, wherever the shadow of his obscene and bloody hand falls, authors are among the first to feel the growing darkness. That is why they are shot or put in concentration camps or flee.

"That is why today these United States and England and the Dominions and South America and a few other places urge all aid and at once, whatever that may have to mean, to the embattled Isles, whose language, which is also ours, is the only tool by which we live and think."

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

I. S. C. M. Festival in America

By L. A. Sloper

New York

For the first time in its history, the International Society for Contemporary Music is holding its annual festival in the Western Hemisphere. As Newbold Morris, President of the City Council of New York, said in an address at the opening concert, America is picking up the torch that has been temporarily dropped by Europe because of war conditions.

The torch is being carried here under unprecedented difficulties. The European sections of the Society have been unable to send representatives. The participation of most of the major American orchestras has been made impossible by the rules of the Musicians' Union. The only non-union orchestra in the United States, the Boston Symphony, is occupied with its spring series of Pop Concerts. And subsidies, with war going, have not been readily obtainable.

But many European musicians were already here, the three major broadcasting companies made their orchestras available, and through the co-operation of all concerned, the festival is going on. James G. McDonald, president of the Brooklyn Academy of Arts and Sciences, in an address inaugurating the series of concerts, cited the successful outcome as an example of the working of the true spirit of democracy.

* * *

This eighteenth festival consists of eight radio concerts and three chamber music concerts in various auditoriums. The programs include works by 29 composers from 13 countries, chosen by a jury made up of Karol Rathaus of Poland, Ernst Křenek of Czechoslovakia, Stanley Chapple of England, Joaquin Nin-Culmell of Spain, and Roger Sessions, president of the board of directors of the United States section of the Society.

The first two concerts were radiocast by Columbia. Since I heard them over the air, I am hesitant about expressing an opinion of the works performed; in the case of the first concert in particular, the static was so troublesome that it was hardly possible to form an opinion. The program consisted of the String Quartet No. 3, by Antoni Szalowski (Poland), played by the Dorian Quartet, and Three Sonnets from Shakespeare for voice and piano, by Piet Ketting (Holland), with Hubert Hendrie for the singer and Vera Brodsky for the pianist.

The Sonnets were those beginning "Since I left you, mine eye is in my mind" (No. 105), "The little Love-god lying once asleep" (No. 129), and "Music to hear, why hear'st thou music sadly?" (No. 23). Of these compositions it is possible to say only that the quartet consisted of two quick movements with an Andante molto between, and that the settings of the Sonnets seemed to have been made with due regard to their content, and in the modern idiom.

For the second concert the radio reception was better. The Columbia Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra then presented "Les Illuminations," poems by Arthur Rimbaud, set for tenor and string orchestra by Benjamin Britten (England), and the "Prelude to a Tragedy" by Henk Badings (Holland). Mr. Britten conducted his own work, and the Badings Prelude was directed by Howard Barlow, the regular conductor of the orchestra.

* * *

This hearing by radio of "Les Illuminations" confirmed the impression given by other works of Mr. Britten that he is a composer of marked individuality and genuine creative power; this in spite of the fact that in his orchestral prelude one heard phrases recalling Wagner and (of all things) the composer of "Over There." But these were passing moments. The settings were notable for their economy of means, for their underlaying of the text, and for their precise reflection of the moods of the several poems. The style pays tribute to the nationality of the poet. Peter Pears, the English tenor, brought to his task an excellent voice, a remarkable capacity for compassing difficult intervals, and a musicianly expressiveness. Mr. Britten meanwhile secured firm support from the orchestra.

The tragedy Mr. Badings had in mind when he wrote his Prelude was not specified, but judging from his formidable score it must have been Aeschylean. He has freely used dissonance, violent dynamic contrasts, and abrupt changes of rhythm to prefigure his tragic events. Toward the close a fugal passage leads to a noisy climax which fades to a hushed conclusion. Only a Greek tragedy, it would seem, could live up to this introduction.

Columbia University was host for the first public concert of the festival, held in the McMillin Theater (May 19). After appropriate introductory remarks by Mr. Sessions, Mr. Křenek, speaking for the European composers, and Prof. Douglas Moore, head of the university's music department, five compositions were presented.

There can be no reasonable objection, other than that of personal taste, to the use of the idiom that is called modern, provided a composer has something to say and is able to command the respectful attention of the hearer. Thus the Quartet No. 2, by Paul Kadosa (Hungary), although often forbidding, was based on comprehensible musical ideas, couched in a perceptible form. It was brilliantly played by the Gordon String Quartet, and well received.

In another vein, the Divertimento for solo flute by William Alwyn (Great Britain), was musically substantial as well as very clever. It includes such devices as a Fughetta in which the player is of course required to present unaided the several voices, and an accompanied theme. The extraordinary difficulties of the work were ably overcome by René LeRoy, who was rewarded by rounds of applause.

The settings for voice and piano of Psalm 64 and Isaiah, Chapter 35, by Stefan Wolpe (Independent) were less successful. The style is declamatory, the vocal line is wandering, and the music seems to be imperfectly related to the text. The artists were Annalise von Molnar and Irma Wolpe. The Second Piano Sonata of René Liebowitz (France) is percussive in the extreme and, at least to this listener, without visible form. The Fourth String Quartet of Jerzy Fitelberg (Poland) consists of a Theme with Seven Variations and Fugue. It contains some good material and some appealing pages but a first hearing left the impression that its substance does not justify its length (35 minutes). The Jordan Quartet again distinguished itself in this work.

(This is the first of two articles on the I. S. C. M. Festival.)

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Detail of Rubens Painting

Latest acquisition of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts from a private British collection (Flemish, 1577-1640).

Bach Singers Tested

St. Louis, Mo.

Bach's Mass in B Minor was sung by the St. Louis Bach Choir, William B. Heyne, conductor, in the Music Hall of the Municipal Auditorium on May 10. The Mass was given last season in an abridged version by Mr. Heyne's A Cappella Choir, and so impressed were St. Louisans that Mr. Heyne was urged to give the work in its entirety. Accordingly, the St. Louis Bach Choir was organized, consisting of 100 picked voices accustomed to a cappella singing. Its purpose is to present the choral works of Johann Sebastian Bach, of which many are rarely heard.

Bridge's 'Willow' Impression Played

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The last concert but one of the Royal Philharmonic Society's present series filled Queen's Hall to "capacity." To see the terraced seats behind the orchestra fully occupied by "overflow" is always a welcome sight. Somehow an atmosphere is at once created that stimulates performers and audience alike. The Irishman who defined space as "like a box with the top and the bottom and the sides knocked out of it," might justly have said that in a concert hall nothing weighs so heavy as emptiness. The program which drew one of the biggest audiences of the season was also one of the most varied. It began with Beethoven's "Leonora" Overture No. 3 and ended with the "Eroica" Symphony. Between came Vaughan Williams's Fantasia on a Theme of Tallis, Mozart's Concerto in E Flat, for Two Pianos and Orchestra (K. 365) and an In Memoriam performance of an Impression for Small Orchestra—"There Grows a Willow Aslant a Brook," by Frank Bridge.

Bridge had a bigger reputation among musicians than in the concert world, the genuine musicality of which is so often suspect to the hypercritical. Primarily he was a composer of chamber music, a sphere still remote from the noise and vulgarities of the music market with its cheapjack and its "press-gangs" shouting in print: "Walk up, ladies and gentlemen, walk up!"

A first-rate viola player himself, Bridge breathed quite naturally the rather rarefied air of a medium that seems to demand no other audience than the players themselves and a few fellow enthusiasts. Not for nothing is this intimate genre known as "the music of friends." Essentially it is an art of the home. The performance of chamber music in a large concert room is rather like hiring the town hall for a small select tea party.

* * *

With Vaughan Williams, Holst, Ireland, and many other English composers of the same period, Bridge began in what may be called the Parry and Stanford school—two leaders whose works, to most foreign musicians, seemed indigenous to the English musical climate, curious phenomena rather like, but if anything damper and duller than the cabbage au nature and plain boiled potatoes of English cooks. To foreign critics Parry and Stanford were equally difficult to explain. But the far-reaching influence of both men lasted longer than their works. Whatever may be said of Stanford as a composer, everyone agrees that, Irish-like, his greatest contribution to English music has been, not his own, but the works of his pupils. Of all these none showed a development more interesting to follow than that of Frank Bridge. One could not help wondering what Stanford, crystallized in the classics, would have said about the idiom of "There is a Willow Grows Aslant a Brook."

"Me bhoy," he would have started—perhaps the rest is better left to the imagination of those who still remember the irascible professor's voice.

It is always fascinating to follow the evolution of a talent—the pilgrim's progress of a composer—to see, in the search for full expression, what is preserved and what is thrown away. Every work of art is enriched if regarded, not as an isolated phenomenon, a kind of aesthetic orphan, but as closely connected with that which it follows—and precedes. When listening to a single work by one of the great classical masters do we not unconsciously relate it to the whole corpus of their output?

* * *

This Shakespearean "Impression" was composed 14 years ago, and is scored for strings, single woodwind with an extra clarinet, one horn and a harp. Impressionistic in style, it is, however, as English in flavor as the words, spoken by Queen Gertrude in "Hamlet," which supply its literary theme. So pictorial is the score in character that it has inspired a ballet with the same subject. But for the musician the literary program is of less importance than its musical treatment. The interest of this attractive piece is by no means confined to an idiom used with ever-increasing mastery and freshness. A sensitive feeling for tone is apparent in everything Bridge wrote. Here he matches the "envious sliver" of of the willow and waving color of the brook "that shows his hoar leaves in the glassy stream," to which, with her "fantastic garlands," poor Ophelia came. Bridge knew how to set the colors of his palate, for, as a conductor—and like Barbirolli, a string player—the orchestra had no secrets for him on the practical side. "There Grows a Willow Aslant a Brook" is a reminder of the charm that seems inseparable from the best examples of the Impressionist movement—perhaps because of the appeal to the imagination.

Vaughan Williams's "Fantasia on a Theme by Thomas Tallis," for Double-Stringed Orchestra, has a liturgical "text." The theme can be found in the English Hymnal. Here again is music strangely out of place in a modern concert hall. Its right setting is a medieval cathedral, where the eye is carried up by the sound into the dimness of lofty vaults and arches, and the solemn glowing tints of stained glass lend color to the sober tone of singing strings. Vaughan Williams could step back into the Tudor period and feel more at home there than any other English composer. It has been happily said that he transfers to the modern technical plane characteristic processes, and with them the flavor and evocation, of the music written under the influence of the ecclesiastical modes.

Mozart's Concerto for two Pianos—written for the fat girl, Josephine Auernhammer, about whom the composer said such unkind things in his letters—was brilliantly played by Clifford Curzon and Louis Kentner. But if one may say so without offence, Mr. Kentner is much too fine a pianist to need the aid of facial expression. This should be left to the stage artist who was alleged by an American critic to have registered the whole gamut of emotions from A to B. The amateur actors of the concert platform rarely get as far as B.

Sir Adrian Boult and the London Philharmonic Orchestra were in excellent form.

Another Sibelius Recall

By Oscar Thompson

New York

To honor Sibelius on his seventy-fifth birthday, now more than five months past, a concert that was described as "For Finland" brought to the platform of Town Hall three choruses that sang English and Latin and one that rejoiced in Finnish. There was also the wordless music of the Roth String Quartet and at least a suggestion of dialect in the solo singing of a Negro contralto.

Sibelius was saluted more than he was sung or played. The Roths, whose special reasons for not essaying the Sibelius quartet were understood to be entirely extra-musical, contented themselves with Schumann's A minor, No. 1 Opus 41, which, if it scarcely suggested Tavastehus, Helsinki, or Tarvenpaa, or any landscape of the land of lakes, enabled the players to disclose the excellence of their reconstituted ensemble.

Nor did the combined Antonia Brico Choruses—one from New Rochelle, another from Jackson Heights, a third from White Plains—hymn the northland master in music of his own composing. Their contribution "for Finland" was mostly Americana, though Randall Thompson's solidly written and as solidly sung "Pueri Hebraeorum" gave to the opening of the program a certain remoteness of feeling.

* * *

Back in 1929, when all the world was having its satirical fling, Mr. Thompson was moved to make musical banter of several poems by Stephen Benet, the result being his a cappella "Rosemarie" for women's voices. One of the poems is called "Nonsense Song." But such drollery as abides in this and the companion poems did not move Mr. Thompson to write music that would prod the risibles, even ever so gently, after the passing of a dozen years. One feels that this work, with its clear suggestions of parody, simply is not representative of the Randall Thompson of today. Only a little after "Rosemarie" came a work for mixed voices which he called "Americana." "Rosemarie" is "Americana" too; and so was the choral novelty which had its first performance of the concert, "In the Beginning," by Joyce Barthelson.

Once again, it was not easy to associate the music with any thought of Sibelius or Finland. Taking a text by Nancy Byrd Turner that had to do with the creation of the world and was couched in the language of the Negro Spirituals, Miss Barthelson elaborated a score that preserved much the same racial suggestion in its harmonization and its cast of musical phrase. The work proved melodious and eminently singable, if rather loosely integrated. Its most interesting detail was its employment of a string quartet (in this performance, the exemplary Roths) to supplement and even to outdo the piano—played by the composer herself—in accompanying or alternating with the choral parts.

* * *

A shimmer of the strings, leading into a broad cello theme, gave something of a dramatic or descriptive touch to the opening. Some vigorous use of the quartet was made in passages which subsequently served to bridge over changes in the choral patterns, as well as to vary the pace and color of successive segments. As an experiment, this unusual use of the quartet—not to be likened to a string orchestra—worked out well. But the composition, either as a whole or in its details, scarcely attained the degree of creative power to make this relative success of an interesting idea other than a transient one. Miss Brico's performances were musicianly and energetic.

The organization that sang Finnish was the Laulu-Miehet Chorus, made up of some thirty of the city's Finnish - Americans, conducted by Jallu Honkonen. In its group of choral works by Finnish composers were two by Sibelius, the one most heartily applauded being a vocal adaptation of a melody from the orchestral "Finlandia." Pacius, Jarnefelt, and Luula, the last named represented by his spirited "War Song," were given the benefit of singing that had vigor and the ring of racial pride and sincerity, if something less than the polish or beauty of tone of a thoroughly professional ensemble.

Synthetic Thrill Devised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Some months ago a British film company decided to make a slapstick comedy. It engaged players, fitted up a studio, prepared a script, got cameras ready, and ran into difficulty. For the script demanded that the chief comedian should be made to jump out of his skin at the sound of a shell explosion.

That seems simple enough, but there are several problems involved, of which the chief is that it is not at all easy to fake a shell explosion in days like these, when the British public knows a good deal about explosives of all kinds. Imitation studio stuff often shows up on the screen naïvely, and the company in question was anxious to get the thing right.

So His Majesty's Stationery Office, which has 500,000 feet of film of the World War, gave the company permission to reproduce a motion picture of a landmine explosion that happened twenty-odd years ago. This episode was incorporated in the slapstick comedy, sound was added, the comedian jumped, and the film was a success.

In going to the Stationery Office, which, in this matter, works in conjunction with the Imperial War Museum, the company was seeking the only possible source. For about 20 years the Imperial War Museum has been collecting these war films, and it now possesses what amounts practically to a monopoly.

This is because copyright in all Government publications is vested in the Controller of H. M. Stationery Office by Royal Letters Patent, and it is from this branch of the department's activities that its connection with films stems. Crown copyright subsists in the films in the Imperial War Museum collection, which is under the supervision of Mr. John Gwyndeg Hughes-Roberts, who is the Government Adviser on Cinematography, as well as Custodian of the Imperial War Museum Films and a member of the National Film Library Committee of the British Film Institute.

Mr. Hughes-Roberts explains that the production costs of the films made for propaganda purposes during 1914-1918 were guaranteed by the Government, but this guarantee was never called on. On the contrary, the films had a vogue throughout the country, and brought in a profit of some £77,000, which was devoted to war charities. This popularity continued for several years after the Armistice. The last time that any of them formed part of a commercial program was in 1928 at the Tivoli in London. This was a film of the battle of Arras, and it ran for three weeks.

The absence of sound does not, however, deprive these old war films of all their practical, as distinct from their historical, value. Extracts are frequently made from them to illustrate news films, and, as in the case of the alarmed comedian, they are even used for modern feature pictures. When this is done, sound is added to give the extracts a modern touch.

H. H.

Dublin Artists Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

When the 112th annual exhibition of the Royal Hibernian Academy was opened here, there were no cross-Channel pictures on display, but there was a notable collection of native works in oils, water colors and sculpture. A graceful tribute was made to the memory of Sir John Lavery by the inclusion in the exhibition of a screen consisting of a number of his pictures lent for the occasion. Of these, the most striking was, perhaps, "Study for Portrait Group," the property of Mr. W. T. Cosgrave.

To take a general view of the contributions, Mr. Dermod O'Brien, President of the Academy, has on view a very fine portrait of H. M. Read and he is also well represented by "Posing Sally for her Portrait." This is a delightful as well as a remarkable study of a cocker spaniel held by its mistress whose pose is equally graphic. Another fine bit of work is the portrait of the late F. R. Higgins, poet, and managing director of the Abbey Theater, by Sean O'Sullivan. The composition of this is excellent in pose and color. Another memorial piece is a screen of fine etchings and mezzotints, the work of George Atkinson, who was head of the National College of Art and a member of the Royal Hibernian Academy. Further, two water colors, by his 14-year-old daughter, Sheelabeg Atkinson, appear.

"The Smiling Girl," by a young artist, Louis Le Brocquy, has been purchased for the National Gallery by the Haverty Trust. Harry Kernoff has six paintings on exhibit and one of these, "Extension in Time Space," is cubist in character.

* * *

Maurice MacGonigal shows a sympathetic study of a woman spinning, "Bean Ruirne," which is highly characteristic of the artist. In "Tinker's Encampment: The Blood of Abel," Jack Yeats is arresting by his use of color. Frank McKelvey is happy with "Horn Head, Donegal," and Charles Lamb has two attractive pictures in "Connemara Cottage" and "Connemara Man." A soldier of the National Army is the subject chosen by James Conway, the Dublin fireman artist.

Sean Keating has sent in several Western scenes, of which the outstanding work is "An Domhnac," a vista of sunlit sand and sea with evening clouds rising in a blue sky. There is poetic insistence in the figures of men lounging on the sunny rocks. In addition to portraits, George Collie has "Peony Roses," a charming study in color and draughtsmanship. Finally, Paul Henry strikes a dramatic note with his only picture, "The Storm," which is a wonderful cloud effect.

* * *

Among the sculpture exhibits, is a beautiful piece by Albert Power, a trout in green Connemara marble. Seumas Murphy, Cork, a young artist who has made great strides in a short time, has a fine head of President Douglas Hyde, which shows its subject in a fleeting mood. There is strength as well as fine detail in the same artist's head of Dr. Lombard Murphy. Jerome Connor, the Irish-American sculptor, is represented by "The Bellman," which has the rugged power that is a feature of Mr. Connor's work. Mary Power has a fine bust of Dr. Vincent O'Brien, the musician. Oliver Sheppard's "Bathers of the Red Rock" and "The Agony in the Garden," are works that rivet attention.

J. J. Hayes

Los Angeles Season Holds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

The observance of National Music Week, May 4 to 10, gave this one-time Spanish-American outpost an opportunity for some colorful programs. The WPA Orchestra, co-operating with the Society of Native Composers and Cultural Pan-Americana, offered Latin-American artists and music in a program in Embassy Auditorium. Gabriel Navarro, formerly of Guadalajara, Mexico, was guest conductor, in a list that included Gomez' "Il Guarany" Overture, and Lecuona's Malagueña. Armanda Chirot, coloratura soprano, contributed a group of solos to a charming, if somewhat inconsequential, program. The United States was represented by Chadwick's "Yankee Jubilee," conducted by James Sample. Wheeler Beckett was guest conductor in a second program by the WPA Orchestra, that included his own "Cinderella" Suite—contemplative music, deftly performed. There was also Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony, Sir Hamilton Harty's arrangement of Handel's "Water Music," and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Russian Easter." Mr. Beckett achieved some excellent results.

The opera department of the Los Angeles City College, conducted by Hugo Strelitzer, presented scenes from "Butterfly," in a highly laudatory manner on May 8. The appearance of Tomiko Kanazawa, soprano, of the Los Angeles Japanese Cultural Center, injected just the right accent. Scenic effects and acting were generally good. Another Music Week event was a performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Pirates of Penzance" by the music department of Hollywood High School, which, for many years, has maintained a high standard. The singing, directed by Edna Ames, deserves commendation, and the stage effects achieved by Gordon Orme were delightful. The orchestra was conducted by Charles Jenner.

Workshop programs are acquainting those interested in modern trends in music. Frances Marion Ralston, offering new compositions in Pasadena, played several works for piano, of which "Moonbeams" and "Humming Birds" seemed particularly apt. Modern in treatment, they present delightful tone-pictures. Two groups of two-piano numbers, played by Roxana Byers and Wallace Kotter, were well conceived and expertly performed. "The Bells of St. Cloud" and "The Sea" deserve special mention. The program also brought forward a group of new works by Lue Alice Keller, in which she had the assistance of a women's vocal quartet, a violinist and a 'cellist.

A second workshop program in Hollywood made known new works by John Alden Carpenter, Arthur Shepherd and Charles Wakefield Cadman. The Carpenter number was a quintet in three movements, American in content. The performers were Homer Simmons, Frances Forster, Andrew Ilnicki, John Chickanzeff and Dorotha Matson. Mr. Shepherd's songs were setting of three poems from Tagore's "Gitanjali," dedicated to Adella Prentiss Hughes, and sung by Norine Dawson, mezzo-soprano. Cadman's Piano Quintet, played previously in the East, was heard here for the first time, the composer being present.

The Coolidge String Quartet, sponsored by the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation and the Music Division of the University of Southern California, is presenting a series of eight concerts in Bovard Auditorium, devoted to the chamber music of Johannes Brahms.

The Coleman Chamber Concerts in Pasadena has announced its course for next winter, the thirty-sixth season of the association. Five programs are planned, beginning with a concert by the Brodetsky Ensemble in the Playhouse in October. This group of 32 players will present the Cesar Franck Quintet, assisted by a pianist. The Roth Quartet will introduce Homer Simmons' new "Liturgy," in its first performance. This work calls for two pianos and string quartet. Other groups to be heard include the Coolidge Quartet, in its first Pasadena program; the Primrose Quartet and the Belgian Piano Ensemble, which made a favorable impression in its concert last winter. Leon Ettinger is manager of the series.

Hal D. Crain

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Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Prairie Poets in Their One-Room School Make Sage-Brush Verse

What One Teacher in an Isolated Country School Did for These Children Others Can Do.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boulder, Colo.

It was a sultry mid-afternoon in late September. Across the sage-brush plain the tide of heat rolled in, swallowing up the grazing range cattle who moved reluctantly on in search of a blade of grass as yet unscorched by the sun. The only sound in that vast expanse of prairie was the cheerful squeaking of the prairie dogs as they scampered from hole to hole, or sat up with their little heads impertinently cocked to one side, listening gravely, perhaps for the dreaded rattler's buzz.

In the midst of that barren plain was a one-room schoolhouse, its whiteness reflecting the glare of the sun. It was my first year of teaching at Stony Buttes, Logan County, Colorado.

Inside there was a warm, restless quiet, a quiet pregnant with childish thoughts in a painful process of getting onto paper. Ten hungry little minds were there, struggling for words, sweaty thumbs and forefingers cramped about stubby pencils, making vague scratches on scraps of paper. Ten earnest young faces screwed up in thought. This was our first class in creating poetry.

Those First Attempts

I smiled to myself as I recalled those first few moments when I proposed we try our hand at writing poetry. Little red-headed Paul in the front seat (for obvious reasons) had looked his ardent disgust as he said, "Aw, teacher, I cain't write po'try, that's for gurls, and sissies." But I was ready for him. I read several carefully selected poems, cowboy poems, nature poems, animal poems, and written by men, too, I explained. I could feel a change in the attitude of even rebellious Paul after that. Finally, I said in my best "teacher" voice, "Now, you see how simply these poems are written—you can do it, too. Just put down your own thoughts on something in your life that you think is beautiful. We won't try for rhyme or form just yet. Write it just as you would say it."

On those first ten scraps of paper, handed in at the end of ten minutes, every child had written something. Nine could promptly be assigned to the wastebasket, but one was worthwhile. Written in a girlish scrawl was this bit:

"And westward between the two rocky buttes the white road stretched to the top of the hill, and seemed to lead right into the glaring red sun. But I was not afraid, and wanted to run up the hill and fling myself into his angry face. I would like to go with him all around the world, and come back home when he first peeps over the bluff at sunrise. I have always wondered where the sun goes, and what strange people and places he sees when he sinks behind the hill back of our barn."

Is there rhyme? Meter? A critic would answer, "Definitely none." But I called it poetry, nevertheless, and a spark of genius in that small, shy girl of twelve, to whom fractions were difficult. That same little girl, the following May won a $35 cash prize for the second best essay in the state of Colorado.

After That

Once a week after that we wrote poetry, or at any other time when those embryonic poets felt the urge. I found the children looking forward to the poetry class. We read poetry omnivorously—kiddies brought crumpled clippings from "Capper's Farmer," "Western Farm Life," and "The Farm Journal."

"I found this poem, teacher," they would say, "ain't it pretty?"

Gradually there were more and more attempts, developed with a lot of praise and little criticism on my part into our first systematized poems.

Some of them are:

"A mile above the school house
There are two huge piles of rock,
As if a long time ago
The giants were angry,
Flung stones at each other,
And ran away."

Little Bonnie, just six, and barely able to write, handed this in one wintry day:

"Jewel and I made a big snowman,
And put a broom in his hand,
But the sun came out,
And melted him all away.
Then I told Jewel not to cry,
Cause next spring
The flowers will blossom
Where our snowman stood."

One day a little boy slipped me a poem, almost ashamed of the results of his efforts, scribbled on the back of a mail-order blank. When we broke it up into lines, it was this:

"The stars are the Moon's children,
They play out all night,
And at morning's first light,
Mother Moon tucks her babies to sleep
Neath a downy cloud, soft and deep."

Another:

"The sky was ablaze with glory,
Crimson and gold and blue,
The beautiful end to a prairie day
Though it fades, as dreams sometimes do."

Another:

"The moon winks in the windows at night
To see if good children are asleep,
And if they are, she kisses them goodnight,
And gives them a pretty dream to keep."

A few lines from another, after a particularly bad blizzard:

"The angry wind sweeps the snowflakes before him,
Like Mother, brushing the crumbs from the diningroom table."

I could quote many others but these fragments show what these children could do. Soon we decided to have a newspaper to publish our poems, and to give the news of our little school. The pupils named it the "Prairie Sunbeam," and published six numbers using a second-hand mimeograph.

And those isolated little country boys and girls drew charming word-pictures of the beautiful things that they could find in their everyday life. For it is true that none of them had ever seen a mountain, a woods, or a forest; they had never visited a large city; they had never even seen a lake; and only a dried up creek bed that flooded every spring was a river to them. But they did know the awe-inspiring expanse of earth and sky, the glorious prairie sunsets, the mystery of the mirage, and it was of these things they wrote.

P. P. D.

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Humpty Dumpty and Hickory Dickory Dock in Rhythm

Here is an Aldershot tattoo of a different kind—a rhythmic tattoo beaten upon drums, triangles, tambourines, and other instruments as the percussion band led by its youthful conductor offers a musical number. These children of regular soldiers at the Aldershot Command receive their education at schools run by the Army. Aldershot is a famous permanent camp in Great Britain, formed in 1853.

Posers for Parents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, Aust.

Seen from a pram, the world is very dull. You propose to get acquainted with all these outside miracles that make life so enchanting. . . .

So you ask (if you are very young and curious like Liesel) "Why-y-y?"

"Mummy, how far can a sheep spit?

Have butterflies got ears?

Why doesn't the rain make the sun wet?

Why-y-y?"

Grown ups who love children—and who does not?—if they do not find the answers to all these quaint questions (or should one say questings?) in Irma Schnierer's "Liesel Asks Why-y-y?" (published by Angus and Robertson, Sydney, NSW, Australia) will find at least diversion and memories.

That is, they will unless they are among those who never wonder about anything, who, when they switch on the light in a dark room, don't even say "Ah!" as Liesel did. This slim little volume should help to correct that unimaginativeness. It discloses too, interesting technique in the art of motherhood.

Bilingual Primers Now in Use For Teaching Little Navajos

By Ta-De-Win

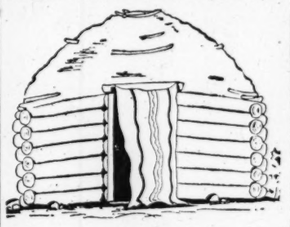
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Printed in English-Navajo at the Phoenix Indian School, Arizona, a Pre-Primer, Primer and Reader about "Little Man's Family" have been in use now for several weeks on the Navajo Reservation. Some of the brighter students have gone through all three books in six weeks and are clamoring for more, and Willard W. Beatty, Director of Indian Education says that the school authorities are very much surprised and pleased at the way the Indians have taken hold of the material.

The ultimate goal as regards these bilingual textbooks is to put both the young and the old Navajos on the way to becoming modern American Indians. For these English Navajo books are expected not only to speed up teaching in the grades but also to prove a decided benefit to the adult population.

With the grown-ups able to read both English and Navajo, it will be a major step in developing clear communication between the government and the mass of the Navajo people, so that at future conferences between Indians and whites, possible misunderstandings will be clarified. Thus as fast as the Navajo children learn to read these bilingual textbooks they are encouraged to take them home and interpret them to their parents and grown-up relatives.

The first step in this work was to find a suitable Navajo alphabet. The ordinary English alphabet did not serve to render Navajo words intelligibly, and the minutely precise recording systems of the philologists contain too many characters and diacritical marks for ordinary purposes. Several missionaries had worked out alphabets but none was found satisfactory so that the native language of the Navajos had not developed as it had, for example, among the Abenakis, the Cherokees, and the Mayan tribes of Mexico and Guatemala.



our hogan

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Courtesy U. S. Indian Service

Another page from the Primer "Little Man's Family," printed in English and Navajo.

my mother has a baby.
he is my baby brother.
he sleeps in a cradle.

shimá be'awéé' hóló.
'awéé' sitsilí nilí.
'awéé'ts'áál yii' 'athosh.

Courtesy U. S. Indian Service

English and Navajo versions on the same page help the little Navajo First Grader in his bilingual development. This is a page from the Primer "Little Man's Family." But an alphabet had to be found first.

Finally Dr. John R. Harrington of the Bureau of American Ethnology and a noted student of linguistics, and Oliver La Farge, an authority on the Navajos, evolved an alphabet which is adaptable both for the typewriter and the linotype.

As Oliver La Farge says: "The Navajos have a vigorous, magnificent literature. Their language is strong, flexible, and still growing, and the adoption of this simple alphabet opens up possibilities of cultural growth which we cannot yet foresee."

J. B. Enochs, a former teacher in the Navajo schools compiled the text of the three books, while the illustrations are by the full-blooded Navajo, Gerald Nailor, a graduate of the Santa Fé Indian School. For quite some time Mr. Nailor has been making his living as an artist and was one of the six Indians who received contracts for mural work in the new Department of the Interior Building, Washington, D. C.

First put in use at the Tuba Vocational School, Tuba City, on the Navajo Reservation, these bilingual books are being used today at the Wingate Vocational High School, the largest of the Navajo High Schools, and before many months pass they will be in the elementary and smaller day schools, and in this way will gradually reach the large fraction of 50,000 Navajo Indians who can neither speak, read, nor write English.

In the Pre-Primer a Navajo boy describes his home, the members of his family, their sheep, goats and horses and their daily life. Under a drawing are simple words in English, and beneath those the Navajo equivalent. In the Primer these same topics are enlarged upon, while in the Reader they are given in detail.

In the Pre-Primer the English reads:—

"my mother"

In the Primer:—

"this is my mother
she weaves pretty rugs."

And in the Reader:—

"my mother has a baby.
he is my baby brother.
he sleeps in a cradle."

These three books in English-Navajo are but a beginning of a more extensive education both in the schools and homes.

Out in Front

California has 64 junior colleges; Texas, 43, and Iowa, 36. In total enrollment, however, the three leaders are California, 86,357; Illinois, 19,589, and Texas, 15,085.

Daddy Develops a Specialty To Amuse the Children

The Family Forum
On "Fathers as Playmates"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What can Daddy do to make his time with the children so interesting and delightful it will always be a happy memory? Fathers usually do not have very much time with the children, so it is important that at bedtime or on Saturday afternoon, an extra evening, or on Sunday the contact between father and children be especially worthwhile.

Most fathers have some specialty that will delight the children, though they may not realize it. "Stir up the gift within thee," says the Bible, and what would be better for both than for a father to stir it up for his children?

Can he make beautiful columns of figures, whittle, make bigger and better soap bubbles that will bounce and roll, make silhouettes, create handkerchief figures and plays by his hands? Is he a lively mimic, a good story-teller, or a singer of songs in different languages?

Imitates Bird Songs

One father was an expert whistler and held his children spellbound while he whistled old and new songs and gave wonderful imitations of birds and animals, and amusing sounds of the day.

Another father's hobby was making windmills; so when it was his turn to take care of the children he invited them down to his cellar shop and let them help him make windmills, large and small, ancient and modern, and paint them in gay reds, blue, and orange.

One child remembers with delight the shadow plays her father created with her at bedtime. With handkerchiefs and paper, matches and his supple fingers, with the lights just right, he made rabbits and old ladies, fairies and elephants perform their shadow parts on the wall while he supplied the necessary speech in appropriate tones of voice, and taught her to do likewise.

A puzzle collection made by father kept one family of children happy for many hours. Father first did them all himself and then let the children try, helping them at judicious moments. By adding a new puzzle every week of various kinds, simple, complicated or funny, father's hour was much appreciated, and made a bond between all ages.

Scrapbook And Tricks

Another man could draw well enough to start a scrapbook of original sketches colored by crayons for his children. Sometimes they chose the subject, other times father drew a zigzag line and filled in a picture, and occasionally he worked on a definite subject which evolved into an unusual picture.

One father, who declared he had no talents, bought a simple book on magic tricks, studied it carefully and became the hero of his own and the neighbor's children, by his amazing manipulation of matches, glasses, boxes and coins.

Every father likes to be looked up to by his children, and children want to admire their father. If father will take a bit of thought and make a little effort, he may stir up his talents surprisingly and his contacts with his children will be not only jollier and happier, but will lead to a comradeship and friendliness of great value in all their lives.

A Saturday Column

Rotary's Youth Exchange

Under the International Youth Exchange Plan, the Rotary International arranges exchanges between boys in the Latin American countries and in the United States. Although the boys are encouraged to attend school while on exchange, it is not a "student exchange" but is primarily an arrangement to provide an opportunity for the youth of the countries to live in typical homes in the country in which they are visiting.

News Bulletin, Institute of International Education

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Only Three Months Ago

ONE MIGHT SUPPOSE that the strident voices about me would shut out everything else. The diligently clicking typewriters, the persistent radio broadcasters, the sense of physical and mental nearness to the world cataclysm. Yet, serene in the presence of all this, recur those warm, delicious, comfortable thoughts of a land where all seemed beauty and wonder. I need not look up from my work. I need make no deliberate effort at all. Suddenly they come—these memories, these glowing pictures, these enriching, fascinating adventures in New Mexico, only a short three months ago.

* * *

Lately I remembered the day I visited a certain museum at Santa Fé, which bears a long and difficult name: The Museum of Navaho Ceremonial Art. At first it required an effort to master that name which conveyed so little to a newcomer. It stands on the edge of the little city, on a high and windy plateau reaching to the feet of those dull blue Sangre de Cristo mountains. I went there to find a woman who lives in Santa Fé, to whom I carried a letter of introduction. I knew her for a poet and a writer, but now learned that she is a curator as well.

The day on which I went there was the one day it snowed: an ethereal, feathery, unconvincing sort of snow, which evaporated even as it fell and was not even a faint annoyance to anyone from New England. However, it would have been rather a long walk; so I sent for a taxi which, prudently, I engaged by the hour. But my new friend would not hear of that arrangement. "Nonsense," she said. "You can't keep a man waiting like that. You'll be here all the afternoon." And, before I could protest, she darted out and dismissed the amazed driver who had received not a penny of fare from me. "It's nothing," said the curator. "I have an account with them." People are like that in Santa Fé. Unknowing, I had gone there three days before, believing that I was a stranger.

* * *

As it happened, I *was* there all the afternoon. Nothing less would have been of the slightest use. In that building, patterned after the ceremonial *hogans* of the Navaho, time seemed to drop away altogether. I am sure I would not have remembered the taxi, if it had waited. I pulled off my fur coat somewhere, my galoshes somewhere else; and then I entered another world, another era.

Sand-paintings, I said to myself. Of course. And then, to my confusion, I discovered that I knew scarcely more than that these strange paintings existed among certain Indian clans. My hostess was magnificent, ignoring my ignorance. I imagine she had met others as oblivious as I. So I listened and looked and marveled, and tried to understand.

We paused in the great round chamber of the *hogan* which had, in the center and within a railing, a sunken surface where one saw a Navaho sand-painting; while, on the encircling walls, there were reproductions of other sand-paintings. Having examined these, we went below to a place where dozens of reproductions of sand-paintings were expertly stored. The curator swung them out, one after another, heroic size, upon rollers like scenery for a stage-setting. Cool colors painted upon a background the shade of the sand of the originals. Clear, cool gray-blues, reds, yellows, pinks, terra cotta, white, black. The designs were strong and bold, startlingly original. I could only exclaim and exclaim again. No two were ever alike or even remotely similar, except of course that the same symbolism was repeated. To our wonderment, they presented the most elaborate of symbolic figures and designs, being colored with sands and minerals applied with incredible exactness and delicacy. Those reproductions at which I stared so long were of perfect workmanship, too. The patience and labor required is almost beyond conception; because the original sand-paintings are worked in the *hogans*, or secret meeting-places of the Indians, into which no stranger is supposed to penetrate.

Having contrived to be there, the artist may not make any notes or sketches in the face of his model; no, he must go up and out into the sunshine and there record what he has seen, after which he must plunge into the shadow again for further observations. Only the other day I watched an Indian at work on a sand-painting in unaccustomedly sophisticated surroundings. For, in the Museum of Modern Art, in New York City, an Indian sat on the floor and unhurriedly developed his design in the sand. He used no tools of any sort. An almost invisible stream of colored sands and minerals trickled slowly from his forefinger and thumb, like the thin line which he might make with a pinch of salt. I have then some slight conception of the labor and patience entailed by the original Indian artist, as well as by the one who would reproduce that sand-painting for purposes of preservation.

* * *

After gazing endlessly, it seemed, I had still nothing to say. I had been admitted to a world of which I had never dreamed. In easy chairs, in the curator's office, we talked on; and I learned that these sand-paintings are of religious significance to the Navaho. They are a part of their solemn chants or ceremonies, which last from five to nine days and are attended by thousands of Navaho. Sand-paintings are supposed to have a curative purpose and are in charge of the *shamans*, or medicine men. The art is carried to completeness in the ceremonial *hogans* by the *shamans* or their assistants. The men begin their task soon after sunrise and, before the same sun has set, the paintings are destroyed and all the materials carried outside to be deposited in a special place of discard. The subjects of the sand-paintings are chiefly taken from Indian myths: The House-of-Moving-Points, The Sky People, The Exchange of Quivers, The Buffalo at Red Water. Into Navaho mythology enter largely the symbols of natural phenomena: sky, rainbow, lightnings, sunbeams, rain streamers, clouds—all in their individual colors.

At the end of that afternoon, in Santa Fé, the feathery, dream-like snow still falling, I went back to La Fonda and its piñon fires, sat down and gasped at the unimagined new world with which I had so suddenly established contact.

* * *

Then, too, there was another museum on another afternoon, to the accompaniment of endless kindness and courtesy from still another scholar-curator. This was the Laboratory of Anthropology, which was organized by citizens of Santa Fé for the assembling by gift and purchase of a collection of Pueblo pottery, Navaho and Pueblo textiles, silver, basketry, jewelry, and other arts and crafts of the Southwest. Cases upon cases of blankets, bland colors, exquisite soft texture and weaving; shelves upon shelves of baskets in ingenious design; more jars and pots than the average mind can well reckon with. And such anecdotes as were connected with these! With the least encouragement, I collected a precious store.

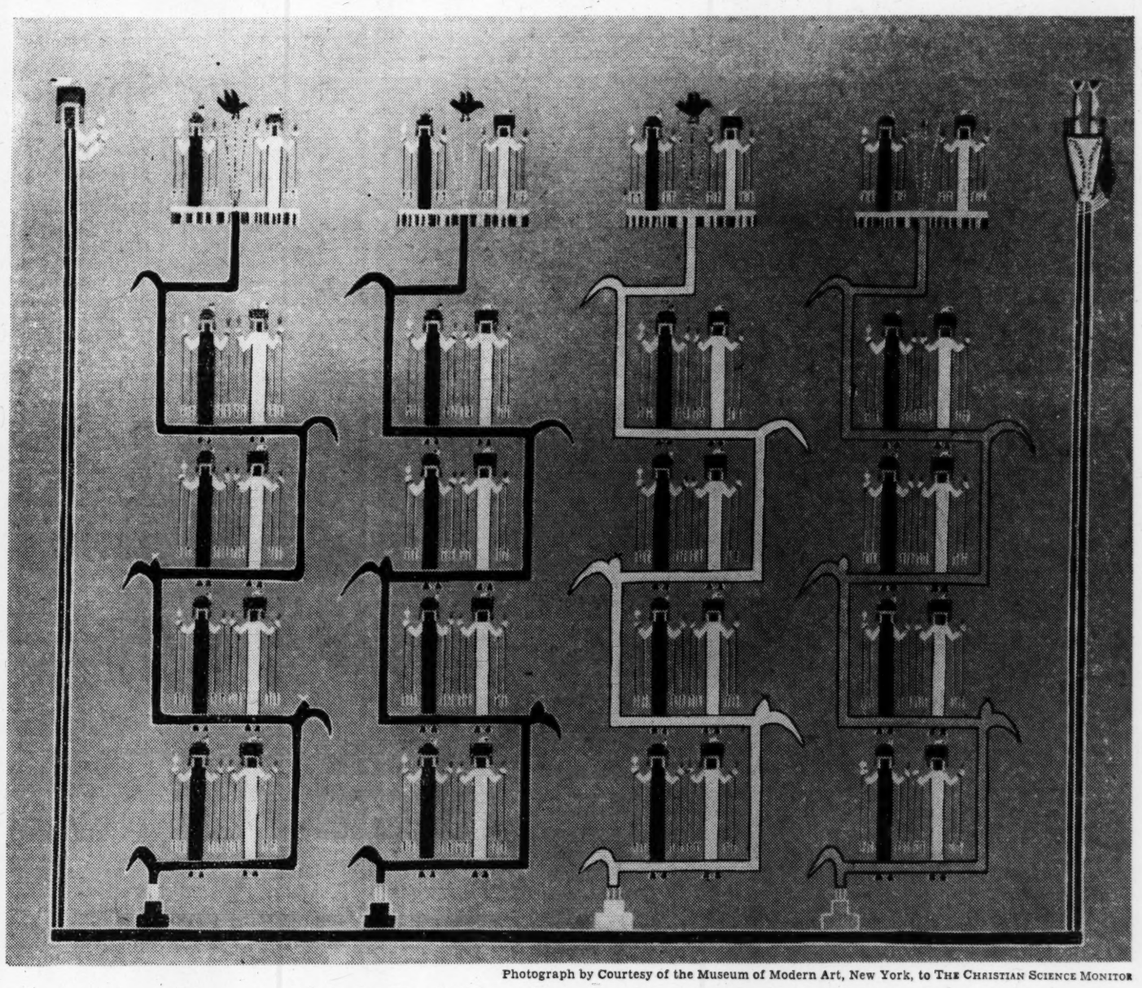
For instance, one huge pottery vessel—extremely old this one was—had, it seemed, belonged to the grandmother of a lad who was off tending the sheep on the mountainside; the vessel was his and no one else could dispose of it when the eager curator applied. He was told he must wait several months until the sheep would come back to the fold and the shepherd with them. At last the transaction was accomplished, with regret on the part of the owner because it had been his grandmother's property and he had hidden in it often as a little lad.

Or that other anecdote about a most splendid jar, with which the owner had for a long while refused to part. The curator would go, day after day, into her adobe house in the pueblo and sit down in the woman's kitchen. Seeing him there, she would put down her cooking utensils, move with slow difficulty down the ladder to a lower story, then return with the jar on her head. Quietly, soberly, saying never a word, she would set the jar on a table where her visitor might gaze at it while she went on with her housework; but, no, she would not sell it. This went on for, I believe, two weeks until it became a sort of endurance test. But, said my friend, this other curator, it occurred to him finally that his time might perhaps be worth a trifling sum. So he advanced his offer slightly and triumphantly bought it.

Or that most lovely of the blankets, folded safely away—this one—in a safe, which had belonged to a Chief who fell in an Indian massacre which was one of the least reputable episodes in American history. The old Chief and his wife were helpless, they realized, before what was approaching; so they went into their hut and put on their ceremonial blankets, after which they boldly stood in the open, arms folded.

There are things of such might and of such courage that it will do us no harm to remember them once in a while. New Mexico taught me many cherished new values. And I am grateful.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON



Photograph by Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

REPRODUCTION OF A NAVAHO INDIAN SAND-PAINTING FROM ARIZONA

SAND-PAINTINGS are Indian religious pictures of a highly symbolical nature. These paintings are done entirely in free hand, but with considerable skill and detail. No actual patterns exist, but all the intricacies of the design and composition are dictated from memory according to certain traditional rules. There are said to be some one hundred and fifty pictures or designs, each ceremony having its own set of pictures, with accompanying prayers and songs.

The method of execution is of particular interest. Sand-paintings are created by sprinkling colored powdered earth and stone on a dirt floor covered with light-colored sand. All the workers begin in the center of the picture and work outward toward the edges. The actual size of the finished painting is usually eight by ten feet.

The component parts of the picture represent gods, goddesses, and other mythological subjects, and such natural phenomena as mountains, rainbows, clouds, and the like. Both color and design are symbolic of Navaho religious beliefs. The extreme stylization may be seen in this example. The border enclosing three sides symbolizes a rainbow, and the four angular bracket-like forms are highly conventionalized representations of cornstalks.

B. T.

"Truth is changing the universe"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN FACING a constantly shifting world situation one finds it comforting to consider the Psalmist's assuring words (Psalms 93:1, 2): "The Lord reigneth, he is clothed with majesty; the Lord is clothed with strength, . . . the world also is stablished, that it cannot be moved. Thy throne is established of old: thou art from everlasting." It brings calm to troubled hearts to contemplate the unchanging majesty, power, and perfection of God, and to know that since His government is not subject to change it is certain that the dolorous events occurring in a perplexed world are expressions of a so-called mental kingdom which is not of God, but which, being unstable, is passing away.

Of the unreal kingdom of the flesh, Paul, that apostle of the Christ, which Jesus revealed and manifested, said in his letter to the Romans (Romans 8:22-24): "We know that the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now. And not only they, but ourselves also, which have the firstfruits of the Spirit, even we ourselves groan within ourselves, waiting for the adoption, to wit, the redemption of our body. For we are saved by hope." After his conversion through the illumination of the Christ, Truth, it became clear to Paul that the sore travailing of the world signified a necessary emergence from the sensuous concept of life in matter into the true sense of existence as inhering in the kingdom of God, which is "established of old." Moreover, recognizing the mercies of God, in the same epistle he pointed to the remedy for the world's suffering, in his admonition (Romans 12:2, 21): "Be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God. . . . Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good."

These Scriptural teachings make it clear that the present-day conditions indicate a mental struggle between the flesh and Spirit, that it is the power of God which is working changes in human consciousness and affairs, and that the sensuous powers of evil, so called, are exposing their falsity and in this way moving toward their own self-extinction. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 255), "Eternal Truth is changing the universe." Because it is Truth which is effecting the changes, and is influencing the human mind to yield to Truth, there is surely dawning for the world a new day of harmony. Following this statement, Mrs. Eddy goes on to say: "As mortals drop off their mental swaddling-clothes, thought expands into expression. 'Let there be light,' is the perpetual demand of Truth and Love, changing chaos into order and discord into the music of the spheres." For this prospect of spiritual peace men may praise the power of God, which is "established of old."

In these active changes the individual needs the utmost willingness to put off the false concepts of materiality, in order that the true sense of being may be established, not alone for oneself but, by the measure of his progress, hastening it also for mankind. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 322): "When understanding changes the standpoints of life and intelligence from a material to a spiritual basis, we shall gain the reality of Life, the control of Soul over sense, and we shall perceive Christianity, or Truth, in its divine Principle. This must be the climax before harmonious and immortal man is obtained and his capabilities revealed."

An individual who believes himself to be afflicted physically rouses his thought to find a remedy. If he wisely seeks relief through spiritual means, he finds that the healing of belief in disease as real, comes as the Christ, Truth, changes his thought "from a material to a spiritual basis." Then the disease is scientifically proved to be unreal and is destroyed. In the same way the world will find the true remedy for all discord as the human mind is turned from matter or belief in evil to divine Mind and its perfect government. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 162), "The effect of this Science is to stir the human mind to a change of base, on which it may yield to the harmony of the divine Mind."

Understanding these facts of real being, one becomes an active world worker for peace, for he is allowing Truth to change his thinking to a spiritual basis. He holds to the eternal facts of real being, wherein there is no sin, inharmony, war, because the power of God is "established of old," and His government has not changed. The clear discernment of these truths affords a power which evil beliefs cannot withstand, and its false claims to power must eventually yield to Truth and disappear. This true thinking enables one to obey the injunction, "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good," and this aids in bringing upon earth the kingdom of Truth, which is forever established. As one works in this way he measurably realizes the spiritual peace and joy which Christ Jesus experienced and promised to his followers, and which the world cannot dim or destroy.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

„Die Wahrheit wandelt das Universum um"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IM HINBLICK auf eine beständig sich ändernde Weltlage ist es beruhigend, über die zuversichtlichen Worte des Psalmisten nachzudenken (Ps. 93, 1. 2): „Der Herr ist König und herrlich geschmückt; der Herr . . . hat ein Reich angefangen, soweit die Welt ist, und zugerichtet, daß es bleiben soll. Von Anbeginn steht dein Stuhl fest; du bist ewig". Es bringt bekümmerten Herzen Ruhe, über die unveränderliche Majestät, Macht und Vollkommenheit Gottes nachzudenken und zu wissen, daß, da Seine Regierung keinem Wechsel unterworfen ist, es gewiß ist, daß die schmerzlichen Ereignisse in einer bestürzten Welt Kundwerdungen eines sogenannten mentalen Reichs sind, das nicht von Gott ist, sondern vergeht, weil es unbeständig ist.

Von dem unwirklichen Reich des Fleisches sagt Paulus, der Apostel des Christus, den Jesus offenbarte und bekundete, in seinem Briefe an die Römer (Röm. 8, 22-24): „Wir wissen, daß alle Kreatur sehnt sich mit uns und ängstigt sich noch immerdar. Nicht allein aber sie, sodern auch wir selbst, die wir haben des Geistes Erstlinge, sehnen uns auch bei uns selbst nach der Kindschaft und warten auf unsers Leibes Erlösung. Denn wir sind wohl selig, doch in der Hoffnung". Nach seiner Bekehrung durch die Erleuchtung des Christus, der Wahrheit, wurde es Paulus klar, daß das Schmerzliche, das die Welt ausstand, eine notwendige Erhebung aus dem sinnlichen Begriff vom Leben in der Materie zu dem wahren Sinn des Daseins bedeutete, wie er dem Reich Gottes, das „von Anbeginn feststeht", innewohnt. Da er die Gnade Gottes erkannte, wies er in demselben Briefe auch auf das Heilmittel für das Leiden der Welt hin, als er ermahnte (Röm. 12, 2. 21): „Stellet euch nicht dieser Welt gleich, sondern verändert euch durch Erneuerung eures Sinnes, auf daß ihr prüfen möget, welches da sei der gute, wohlgefällige und vollkommene Gotteswille. . . . Laß dich nicht das Böse überwinden, sondern überwinde das Böse mit Gutem".

Diese biblischen Lehren machen klar, daß die heutigen Zustände ein mentales Ringen zwischen dem Fleisch und dem Geist erkennen lassen, daß die Kraft Gottes Veränderungen im menschlichen Bewußtsein und in menschlichen Angelegenheiten bewirkt, und daß die sinnlichen sogenannten Kräfte des Bösen ihre Unwahrheit bloßstellen und in dieser Weise ihrer eigenen Selbstzerstörung entgegengehen. In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy (S. 255): „Die ewige Wahrheit wandelt das Universum um". Weil es die Wahrheit ist, die die Veränderungen bewirkt und das menschliche Gemüt beeinflußt, der Wahrheit zu weichen, dämmert der Welt gewiß ein neuer Tag der Harmonie. Anschließend an diese Erklärung sagt Mrs. Eddy weiter: „In dem Maße, wie die Sterblichen ihre mentalen Windeln ablegen, erweitert sich der Gedanke zum Ausdruck. ‚Es werde Licht" ist die beständige Forderung der Wahrheit und der Liebe, welche das Chaos in Ordnung und die Disharmonie in Sphärenmusik umwandelt". Für diese Aussicht auf geistigen Frieden können die Menschen die Kraft Gottes, die „von Anbeginn feststeht", preisen.

In diesen vor sich gehenden Veränderungen ist es notwendig, daß jeder einzelne mit größter Willigkeit die falschen Begriffe der Materialität aufgibt, damit der wahre Sinn des Seins hergestellt wird und zwar nicht nur für ihn selber, sondern durch das Maß seines Fortschritts auch für die Menschheit beschleunigend. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit S. 322): „Wenn das Verständnis die Standpunkte des Lebens und der Intelligenz verändert und sie von einer materiellen auf eine geistige Grundlage bringt, werden wir die Wirklichkeit des Lebens, die Herrschaft der Seele über den Sinn, gewinnen und das Christentum oder die Wahrheit in ihrem göttlichen Prinzip wahrnehmen. Dies muß der Höhepunkt sein, ehe der harmonische und unsterbliche Mensch erreicht und seine Fähigkeiten enthüllt werden".

Wer glaubt, er sei körperlich leidend, rührt sein Denken auf, um ein Heilmittel zu finden. Wenn er weise ist und Hilfe durch geistige Mittel sucht, findet er, daß die Heilung des Glaubens, daß Krankheit wirklich sei, kommt, wenn der Christus, die Wahrheit, sein Denken verändert und es „von einer materiellen auf eine geistige Grundlage" bringt. Dann ist die Krankheit wissenschaftlich als unwirklich bewiesen und ist zerstört. Ebenso wird die Welt das wahre Heilmittel für alle Disharmonie finden, wenn das menschliche Gemüt von der Materie oder dem Glauben an das Böse weg- und auf das göttliche Gemüt und seine vollkommene Regierung hingelenkt wird. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 162): „Die Wirkung dieser Wissenschaft besteht darin, daß sie das menschliche Gemüt so aufrührt, daß es seine Grundlage verändert, von welcher aus es nun der Harmonie des göttlichen Gemüts Raum geben kann".

Versteht einer diese Tatsachen des wirklichen Seins, so wird er ein tätiger Weltarbeiter für den Frieden. Denn er läßt die Wahrheit sein Denken auf eine geistige Grundlage bringen. Er hält an den ewigen Tatsachen des wirklichen Seins fest, worin es keine Sünde, keine Disharmonie, keinen Krieg gibt, weil die Kraft Gottes „von Anbeginn feststeht" und Seine Regierung sich nicht geändert hat. Klares Erkennen dieser Wahrheiten verleiht eine Kraft, der böse Annahmen nicht widerstehen können, und ihre falschen Machtanmaßungen müssen schließlich der Wahrheit Raum geben und verschwinden. Dieses wahre Denken befähigt einen, das Gebot: „Laß dich nicht das Böse überwinden, sondern überwinde das Böse mit Gutem", zu halten. Und dies hilft das Reich der Wahrheit, das von Anbeginn feststeht, auf Erden aufrichten. Wenn einer in dieser Weise arbeitet, verwirklicht er einigermaßen den geistigen Frieden und die Freude, die Christus Jesus erlebte und seinen Nachfolgern verhieß, und die die Welt nicht trüben oder zerstören kann.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Flower of Song

MY FIRST rehearsal with Miss Anderson was in my home in Helsinki, Finland. Here, for the first time, I heard her singing songs other than Negro spirituals. I began to play very softly, as though trying to get the pulse of the singer. Then she sang the first tone. From where does this tone come? I thought. It was as though the room had begun to vibrate, as though the sound came from under the earth. I could not find the direction of the tone, but it seemed to me that the very atmosphere was charged with beauty—certainly the tone must come from under the earth. It made me think of an exquisite flower that stands alone in a deep forest, where no human being has ever trod, the roots drinking the aged nectar from the soil, rich with every substance that sun, rain, and fire can create. Such a flower blooms with a superb loveliness, with a most delicate perfume, trembling with a tenderness never before felt. So the sound I heard swelled to majestic power, the flower opened its petals to full brilliance; and I was enthralled by one of nature's rare wonders.

The voice not only has beauty but is soulful to the very depths. — From "Marian Anderson," by KOSTI VEHANEN. (New York: Whittlesey House.)

Colorado Morning

The wren lives in the woodpile—
its nest is hidden there—
but woodpiles cannot hide the song
that fills the morning air.

The mountain bluebird perches
against a clear blue sky,
but sky-blue cannot dull the flash
of bluebirds when they fly!

AILEEN L. FISHER

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Army Charters Six Boats For Islands' Forts

Vessels to be used for transporting soldiers to mainland and give more frequent leaves.

Six yachts and steamships have been chartered by the Army to enable soldiers stationed on island forts in the New England coastal defenses to have more frequent leaves on the mainland, Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff announced today.

The vessels will be used, according to General Woodruff, who commands the First Corps Area, until other ships constructed under War Department supervision are ready. The acquisition of the vessels will permit 50 per cent of the strength of each New England island fort to enjoy week-end leave in most cases. Previously, he said, the number was about one-third because of a shortage of marine equipment.

Other defense and military news in brief:

Maine Defense Planned — Gov. Sumner Sewall said last night that men familiar with woods will play an important part in national defense in the event the forests of the State become the target of an invader's incendiary bombs. "We must build our defenses there (in the woods)," he told members of the York County Fish and Game Association. "We must take an inventory of our guides and sporting associations—men who know the woods and can go into them in defense against such fires."

Edwards Auto Ban—Following a recent fatal automobile accident, Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, Commander of the 26th Division at Camp Edwards, has ordered strict enforcement of a ban on use of vehicles by men below the rank of staff sergeant. None below that rank will be allowed to use an auto within or near the camp during their year's tour of duty, the General said.

Devens "Dog" Day—The near marring of a recent practice review as the unleashed pet dogs of soldiers stationed at Fort Devens romped around the parade grounds, brought an order tonight that all pets must be tied up securely during today's parade of 15,000 First Division men. The parade marks the celebration of Cantigny Day which commemorates one of the first successful American offensives in the World War in which the First Division played a major part.

Pay Arranged For Seawall At Brant Rock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSHFIELD, Mass., May 24—State and town officials favor State payment of $30,000 of the estimated $40,000 cost to rebuild a seawall along the Brant Rock shoreline.

State payment of the larger share of the construction is urged because the town has suffered a terrific loss of property values by the fire which destroyed nearly 500 cottages and buildings a few weeks ago.

Representative Nathaniel Tilden of Scituate said that when the legislation was drafted, the town and Plymouth County each agreed to pay $10,000, and the State the balance. The proposed plan, because of the fire disaster, would excuse the town from any contribution with the State meeting $30,000 of the cost. The present wall is crumbling into the sea.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT ▲
TOMORROW ▼
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair this afternoon, cooler today, with the highest temperature about 74. Fair tonight and Sunday. Continued cool tonight. Slowly rising temperature Sunday. Moderate to fresh northwest winds today.

Massachusetts: Clearing and cooler today. Fair and slightly warmer tomorrow.

Maine: Light rain today followed by clearing and continued cool. Fair and slightly warmer tomorrow.

Remaining New England States: Clearing and cooler today. Fair and slightly warmer tomorrow.

Eastport to Block Island: Moderate to fresh north to northwest winds today. Weather clearing in the south portion and overcast with light rain followed by clearing this afternoon over the north portion.

Official Temperatures

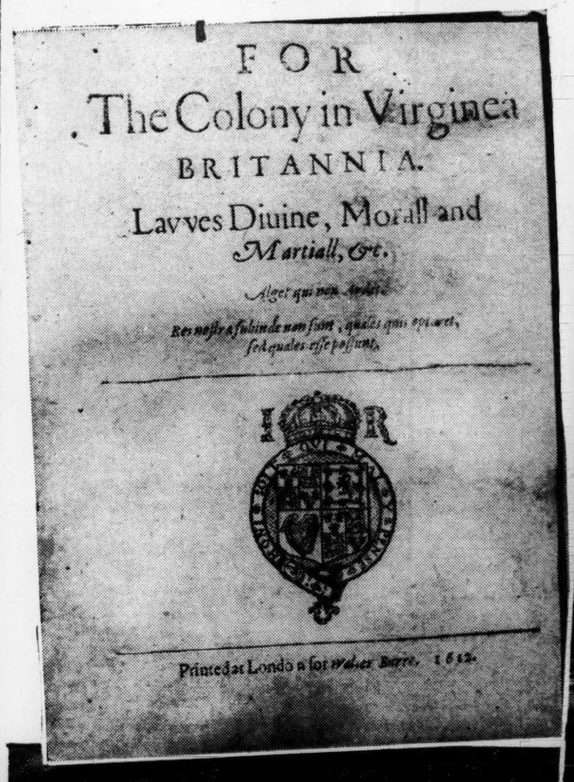
	A	B		A	B
Boston	58	90	New Orleans	76	88
Chicago	53	68	New York	60	89
Denver	42	62	Norfolk	64	90
Kansas City	52	70	Philadelphia	61	89
Los Angeles	61	80	St. Louis	56	74
Miami	74	82	San Francisco	56	61
Minneapolis	49	66	Washington	61	96

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., May 24.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

Hight Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:17 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 11:45 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Sunday, 11:55 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Monday, 12:25 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:36 p. m. Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 8:37 p. m. Sunday.

Some of Historical Group's Treasures



By a Staff Photographer

Sesqui-Centennial Brings Rarities to Notice Again

Upper left: Title page of so-called "Bloody Laws" of Virginia, published in London in 1612, containing laws for that Colony. A copy of this rare book is now in the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boylston Street and the Fenway, Boston. It is valued at $25,000.

Upper right: Doorway to the elegant structure that has housed the Society since 1899.

Center left: A view of one of the cases in the Museum of the Society, containing portraits, examples of currency, and other items of Americana.

In circle: James Sullivan, who became the first President of the Society, although it was started by Jeremy Belknap.

Lower left: Original historical sources draw students from all over the world to the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Lower right: A Harvard professor reads early newspapers in a reading room of the Society.

Historical Society Observes Its 150th Anniversary

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Observance by the Massachusetts Historical Society this year of its 150th anniversary again brings into more prominent notice that venerable Back Bay treasure house of Americana, which had its beginning because Jeremy Belknap, along with his friend John Adams and some others, suspected that the new Nation on this side of the water might possibly have a future.

Except for a dinner attended by that select circle which supports and directs the Society, the sesquicentennial is passing sans formal ceremony. Yet the Society, forerunner of the many similar groups that have come into service all over the land, has been such an important factor in preserving original sources of history, as well as recording the growth of the Commonwealth and Nation that it deserves the richest recognition.

Jeremy Belknap had become Minister of the Federal Street Congregational Church in Boston the year after the Revolution, coming from New Hampshire where he had preached and simultaneously gathered material for his very good history of that State. In Boston he organized the Historical Society in 1790 and continued his collecting, showing a historian's appreciation for good things by selecting his items with care rather than attempting mass acquisitions.

An example of this was his persistence in obtaining from Paul Revere a full statement regarding his famous ride. And indicative of his interest in accuracy was the fact that he had Revere swear to the statement before adding it to the files of the Society.

Today, the carefully preserved pages, written in Revere's legible copperplate hand, are but one of many priceless items of historical source materials that have been aiding chroniclers of the Nation's progress these past 150 years.

Allyn Forbes, director of the Society, unlocks a glass case and draws out a handful of volumes for your perusal. The first is the oldest book published in Boston. It is a thin affair, a sermon by Increase Mather, printed by John Foster in 1675. It is titled "The Wicked Man's Portion, Wherein is shewed that excess in wickedness doth bring untimely death."

Another book, equally somber, is handed over by Mr. Forbes with the information that it is appraised at $25,000. It is a copy of the rare "Bloody Laws of Virginia," so named because of the very many offenses which were punishable by "paine of death."

In more cheerful vein, you are shown a huge oak cabinet in the hall, with the words, "Parkman Papers" carved into it. Another key turns. In front of you are original sources, or transcripts, of the original material from which Francis Parkman so laboriously wrote his histories.

Want to know about the American Wild West? Pick up a sheaf of blue tinted papers. The vivid descriptions, the genial tone, the sound information of "The Oregon Trail" confronts you.

In a row are half a dozen large red-covered ledgers with the single label "Pontiac" on them. You handle them tenderly, recalling the handicaps that Parkman overcame in just writing six lines a day of his first book of his grand opus on the long struggle between France and England for the North American continent.

Across the impressive marble hall is a matching cabinet containing the Winslow Papers.

Papers and manuscripts relating to that great family whose name was first brought to the New World in the Mayflower by Edward Winslow, fill the shelves. It was he who wrote what must have been the first bits of original New England history: "A Relation or Journal of the Beginnings and Proceedings of the English Plantation Settled at Plymouth in New England," published in 1622.

It was followed by his "Good News from New England."

The shelves of the Historical Society are replete with a manuscript collection that must certainly stand among the best in the United States.

Jeremy Belknap's successors have carried on his work well, as might be expected from reading the list of past and present members of the Society. They range from John Quincy Adams, Benjamin Thompson (Count Rumford), Daniel and Noah Webster, Ralph W. Emerson, Henry W. Longfellow, Parkman, Oliver Wendell Holmes to Albert Bushnell Hart, A. Lawrence Lowell, Samuel Eliot Morison, William Allan Nielson in our own time, and the current President, Henry Lafavour, who is also President Emeritus of Simmons College. At first the membership was limited to 30 members. This was later expanded to 100 members, which rule still continues, although 50 nonresident of Massachusetts are accepted as corresponding members and 10 are granted honorary memberships.

Upon the shoulders of its members, and upon its own endowments, falls the financial burden of the Society.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Vocal Recital by pupils of Iride Pilla. At the Boston Conservatory of Music at 8:15 p. m. This recital is open to the public without charge.

Sunday

Early Morning Walk at Chestnut Hill sponsored by the Brookline Bird Club. Meet at end of bus line near Hammond Pond at 7 a. m. Leader will be Miss Chase, Aspinwall 0640.

Open Garden Day sponsored by the Noanett Garden Club. Proceeds will go toward "Bundles for Britain." Shrubs, hedges, and foliage will be unusually luxuriant, and will form a rich background for an effective display of tulips, rhododendrons, and azaleas. Among the 17 estates open to the public will be that of Mrs. Gaspar G. Bacon, 222 Prince Street, Jamaica Plain. The gardens will be open from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. and tickets are available at the gates.

Music at the Gardner Museum. Mr. Robert Charles Topping, tenor, will be accompanied by Leo Litwin on the piano. At 2 p. m.

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. Mrs. Tanner will lecture on "American Paintings." At 3:30 p. m.

Democracy Rally by Austrian American Group. The assembly is an opening salute of a campaign to rally 950,000 Austrain Americans in the United States in an "all-out" plan for aid to the embattled democracies of the world. Among the scheduled speakers at the affair will be Count Ferdinand Czernin, son of the war-time Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria-Hungary, who is president of the sponsoring organization. Meeting at Faneuil Hall opens at 3 p. m.

Monday

Morning Walk at the Winchester Reservoirs under the auspices of the Brookline Bird Club. Hikers will meet at the North Dam at 6 a. m. and will be under the leadership of Dr. Harris, Winchester 0021-R.

Concord Garden Club will sponsor an Open Garden Day for the benefit of the British War Relief. Eight of Concord's most beautiful gardens will be open to the public, including the estate of Mrs. Russell Robb, Sr. Open from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 12
Radio Timetable: Page 14

New England Yards to Build 199 Warships

Council reports total cost at $1,156,109,000, with wide range of vessels included.

One hundred and ninety-nine war vessels, ranging from battleships to submarine chasers and mine sweepers, were under construction or contracted for in New England shipyards as of March 31, it was announced today by the New England Council.

The cost of the ships in the aggregate is placed at $1,156,109,000, the Council said.

The largest number of ships contracted for by one builder are the 45 submarines building or to be built by the Electric Boat Company at Groton, Conn. The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at Quincy has the largest contracts, totaling $592,187,000, the Council said. The Fore River yard contracts call for aircraft carriers, battleships, cargo vessels, cruisers, and destroyers.

Cargo vessels, of which 30 are now on order at Todd-Bath yard at South Portland, Maine, were included in the figures released by the Council.

Destroyers and Cargo Vessels

In Maine private shipyards have contracts for 68 ships valued at $229,274,000. The Bath Iron Works has orders for 30 destroyers and cargo vessels valued at $180,101,200; the Bristol Yacht Building Company at South Bristol is building two mine sweepers totaling $300,000; Rice Brothers Corporation at East Boothbay has two sub chasers valued at $272,000; the Snow Shipyards, Inc., Rockland, four mine sweepers worth $600,000; and the Todd-Bath Iron Works, South Portland, 30 cargo ships valued at $48,000,000.

Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., Quincy, with contracts for 26 ships valued at $592,187,000 leads in construction in Massachusetts with the George Lawley & Sons yard at Neponset second with contracts for 10 sub chasers totaling $4,500,000. The W. A. Robinson yard at Ipswich will build four mine sweepers valued at $632,000.

Mine Sweepers and Subs

Rhode Island's part in the vast shipbuilding program is represented by contracts for two minesweepers to be built by the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, Bristol. They are valued at $304,000

In Connecticut the Electric Boat Company, Groton, with contracts for 45 sunbmarines valued at $125,939,000 leads with Luders Marine Construction Company, Stamford, contributing five sub chasers valued at $2,188,000.

Two Navy Yards complete the New England shipbuilding program. At Boston 22 destroyers and seaplane tenders valued at $130,353,465 are under way or contracted for and at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard 17 submarines valued at $70,732,000 will be built.

Wellesley Cheers 300 Contenders In Hoop Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., May 24—Ann Sutherland of New Bedford stroked a four-foot hoop down Tower Court Lane under graceful elms of the Wellesley campus here this morning to win the annual senior hoop race and gain the sanction of college tradition for her forthcoming marriage.

Her black academic gown sailing out behind in the early morning breeze, her blonde curls becomingly awry, Miss Sutherland sprinted down the traditional quarter-mile course ahead of 300 other Wellesley seniors while 1,000 underclassmen, watching, voiced their high excitement.

It was a close finish. Almost stepping on the hem of Miss Sutherland's gown was Miss Anne Cohen of New York, and not far behind was Miss Harriet Davidson of Clarks Green, Pa. Both earned their B. A.'s—cum laude—in hoop rolling technique.

But the "bridal bouquet" of sweet peas belonged to Miss Sutherland, and in the old, familiar ceremony before Houghton Memorial Chapel, she received it from Miss Nancy Strelinger, of Birmingham, Mich., President of the Senior Class.

The day after commencement, Miss Sutherland will be married to Thomas Prince Riley, Bowdoin '39, in Brunswick, Maine—thus proving, as the Wellesley girls were saying this morning, the truth of the old college tradition that the winner of the hoop race is the first bride of the graduating class.

Blushing and smiling for a host of photographers, Miss Sutherland showed reporters her attractive diamond ring and mentioned that her mother was a Wellesley girl, too. From friends we learned that Miss Sutherland is a "Wellesley scholar"—mark of high academic distinction—and popular enough with the girls to be elected Vice-President of the class last year.

The weather man, atoning for that dreary, rainy May day when the event was first scheduled—and the other two rained-out mornings, too—cleared away his early morning clouds and permitted a bit of sun.

To Speak in Boston

Thomas E. Dewey

New York City's District Attorney who will speak at Probation Conference in Boston, May 29. His topic: The Young Offender.

Big Probation Gathering In Hub Expected

Nearly 1,000 judges and probation and parole officers from all sections of the country will be guests of Massachusetts probation officers when the National Probation Association meets in a three-day conference in Boston, May 29 to 31, it is announced by Patrick J. Hurley, President of the Massachusetts Probation Officers Association.

Plans for entertainment of the guests include a motorcade trip through historic Concord and Lexington and a pause for refreshments at the Lincoln home of Mrs. James J. Storrow. The trip has been arranged for Memorial Day.

The centennial dinner on May 29, in honor of John Augustus, Boston shoemaker who began the probation movement a century ago, will feature Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York County as principal speaker. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin are among the guests who will address the delegates.

Assisting with arrangements are Albert B. Carter, State Probation Commissioner, and a committee of Massachusetts probation officers including: John B. Waterman, Fall River; Joseph J. O'Brien, Quincy; Walter A. Rowen, Lawrence; Ruth S. Stone, East Cambridge; Marion S. Dunn, Worcester; Thomas F. Rohan, Holyoke; Henry C. McKenna, Boston; Joseph W. Crockwell, Boston, and Thomas M. Gemelli, Roxbury.

Herbert C. Parsons

Herbert C. Parsons, who passed on at Cambridge yesterday, was Executive Director of the Massachusetts Child Council and one-time Commissioner of Probation in Massachusetts.

Under his direction as Commissioner of Probation Massachusetts became a pioneer state in establishing a modern probation system. He was affectionately known as "the father of probation" in the Bay State.

A native of Northfield, Mr. Parsons spent many years in newspaper work before entering the probation field. He was a former National President of the Unitarian Laymen's League, and was a director of the American Unitarian Association, Community Federation of Boston, Boston Council of Social Agencies, Florence Crittenton League and many other social agencies.

Legislature Hopes to End Work July 1

Prorogue on that date is viewed as possible if the Coakley issue is not thrown wide open.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

July 1 prorogation of the Massachusetts Legislature is now considered possible by legislative leaders, but only if major problems are solved without lengthy discussion and with minimum trouble.

If the House Committee engaged in considering the advisability of impeachment action against Daniel H. Coakley, Democratic Executive Councilor, recommends impeachment, all hopes for prorogation are definitely ended.

But the sentiment is increasing that the Committee is planning to avoid such recommendations. Instead some Legislators are convinced that the Committee will only urge the resignation of Mr. Coakley in connection with his alleged activities in obtaining pardons of hardened criminals.

Yet many Legislators are insistent that this recommendation would be amazingly weak in view of the fact that the Committee forced the House to seek an advisory opinion from the Supreme Judicial Court on whether the Legislature could impeach an Executive Councilor.

Therefore, heavy pressure may be exerted to force the Committee to bring out a stronger proposal.

Impeachment proceedings would force a long session.

Other major problems still unsolved include a measure to liberalize the old-age assistance law, revision of Massachusetts Congressional districts to eliminate one of the present 15, and the supplementary budget.

Another prominent issue is Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's demand that the State take over immediately operation and development of the East Boston airport. The total cost of the program may reach $10,000,000. Similarly, demands are being pushed for development of State pier facilities in Boston.

Nor is Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's battle for a $19,400,000 arterial highway program for Boston over. However, it is reported that Governor Saltonstall has "cooled off" on this project and that Mayor Tobin is being pressed by henchmen to agree to a well-financed engineering study of the project in view of present defense conditions.

Any of these issues might force a prorogation delay. If a 3 per cent luxury sales tax is placed on the bill to liberalize the old-age assistance benefits, a real battle is expected. Similarly if the Legislature sends the measure to the Governor without proper financing, a gubernatorial veto is certain, and a new battle will ensue.

Another Court Ruling

This week Legislators received their second disappointment at the hands of the Supreme Judicial Court.

That disappointment came in the Court's advisory opinion declaring constitutional the initiative petition to permit physicians to provide birth-control information to married couples. Many House and Senate members had banked on an "unconstitutional" decision to eliminate the necessity of going on record on the issue.

The first setback was inflicted sometime ago when the Court ruled that the Legislature has power to impeach a member of the Executive Council. In this case many Legislators had hoped they could avoid any action in the pending Coakley issue. **Edgar M. Mills**

Winner in Two Fields

Wide World

Wellesley Hoop Tradition Upheld

Miss Ann Sutherland (left) of New Bedford, Mass., winner of this year's Wellesley hoop race, receives the "bridal bouquet" from Miss Nancy Strelinger of Birmingham, Mich., President of the Senior Class. True to the tradition that hoop race winners are the first in their class to marry after Commencement, Miss Sutherland is already engaged.

Role of Advertising in Defense Outlined

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—Advertising, by telling consumers the reasons for shortages and substitutions and by describing industry's part in the defense effort, can bolster democracy in the present crisis by helping to preserve national co-operation, Paul Garrett, Chairman of the Board of the Advertising Federation of America and Vice-President of General Motors Corporation, declared in an interview here.

Discussing advertising's responsibilities in the defense emergency, Mr. Garrett foresaw a long-term task confronting the advertising fraternity—that of broadening consumer markets when the defense effort was over, thus rebuilding normal industry and providing new jobs for men returned to civilian life.

Mr. Garrett recalled that advertising as known in America did not exist in Germany, Russia, and other dictator nations, where, he said, "business has lost its right to interpretation."

Vital to Free Economy

Actually, he said, advertising is as vital to the American free economy as is mass production, for without mass merchandising there would be no mass consumption to absorb the products made by industry.

Mr. Garrett found, however, a warning in the collapse of France, where, he said, national confidence and co-operation were lacking. Advertisers might jeopardize their profession and the whole future of the American system of enterprise, he stressed, if they let expediency instead of good sense govern their campaigns and programs in time of national crisis.

"We need to ask ourselves candidly and constantly: Is the task needed, is it worthy, is it commercially sound, is the investment justified, are the means taken the sort that good sense and the public interest will approve?" Mr. Garrett continued.

"If we can answer such questions correctly before releasing a campaign, we can count upon it, our use of advertising will be above fair criticism and, what is vastly more important, our advertising will be contributing helpfully to defense—to the things that make for a better world tomorrow."

Big Jobs for Advertising

Mr. Garrett, who is also Director of Public Relations for General Motors Corporation, recalled the exigencies faced by his own industry which in co-operation with the Office of Production Management in Washington, has agreed to a 20 per cent reduction in production of 1942 automobiles, amounting to approximately 1,000,000 units. In explaining such curtailments and the many other industrial changes, advertising has an immediate task, he held.

"Customers are going to be confused," Mr. Garrett declared. "They will need clear explanations. They will need reasons for shortages for higher prices, for substitutions, for changes from their accustomed buying habits. And upon the clarity and the integrity with which advertising performs this task the future of industry may depend.

"Advertisers face the delicate task of keeping their copy in step with public opinion this whole process of industrial shift. They must put into their copy the hard facts connected with a new job requiring all of the managerial ingenuity that goes into the making of a new industry.

"They must seek to avoid the misunderstandings arising during that inevitable period for new tooling and new production channeling necessary to get defense materials rolling off the line in big quantities."

Difficult Problem

Advertising has a difficult problem ahead in meeting a new consumer psychology, Mr. Garrett went on. Product advertising, he said, not only must carry the story of the product, but it must convey information on prices and quality, remembering that profiteering is linked with war in the public mind.

"But, going beyond all this in times like the present, advertisers have a special long-range obligation to perform," he added. "Producers and merchandisers of purely consumer goods need to do more than acquaint the public with their products. Those companies producing both for consumer and defense needs must acquaint the public with the scope and progress of their defense activities.

"Companies whose entire productive effort is devoted to defense will have need to maintain their name and reputation against the time when their normal production is resumed. In explaining the processes of defense, advertising performs the task of explaining the process of industry, and more, it helps build an informed public opinion on defense."

Must Help Find Jobs

Looking beyond the emergency, advertising men are confronted with the problem of finding ways to offer jobs to men returning to peacetime employment, Mr. Garrett added.

"Industry in anticipation of that time must direct attention to the problem of creating new products and new services," he said, and he put the question: "Is not the advertising fraternity in a favored position to contribute something in this research?

"Advertising men are sensitive to public desires. They are skilled in the art of anticipating those desires. They are proficient in the task of broadening consumer markets."

In the present moment, Mr. Garrett stressed, industry needs the guiding hand of an advertising approach sensitive to public attitudes. Defense production, he said, was requiring an increasingly greater share of industrial effort, resulting in an uneven impact on markets. Consumer limitations already had developed in some quarters at the very moment when more jobs, more pay rolls and the very uncertainties of the future were contributing to an increased demand for consumer goods.

Cites Some Questions

Going into a defense of advertising as basic to the American scheme of things, Mr. Garrett said that "all sorts of questions" were being asked today, such as: "Is advertising at a time like this patriotic? Should it be cut in the interests of economy? Should consumer demand be stimulated at a time like this? Is advertising needless effort in case the demand for goods exceeds the supply?"

"It is not an orthodox concept," he continued, "but I would like to see established more widely the fact that advertising basically is a vital part of our economy, equally important with designing, engineering, production.

"Of what value would mass production in America have been without mass consumption? And how could we have stimulated mass consumption without mass merchandising? Advertising is not something apart.

"Ask 'should advertising be abolished?' and you must ask 'should dealers be abolished?' or 'should sales forces be disbanded?' or 'should our process of distribution be overthrown?' Advertising has always been one of the vital cogs in the machinery—the machinery by which we get goods from factory to market."

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On the South Shore of Powder Point, a comfortable house, with five master's and one maid's bedrooms, three baths, and a cool screened porch overlooking the bay. $900, for the season.

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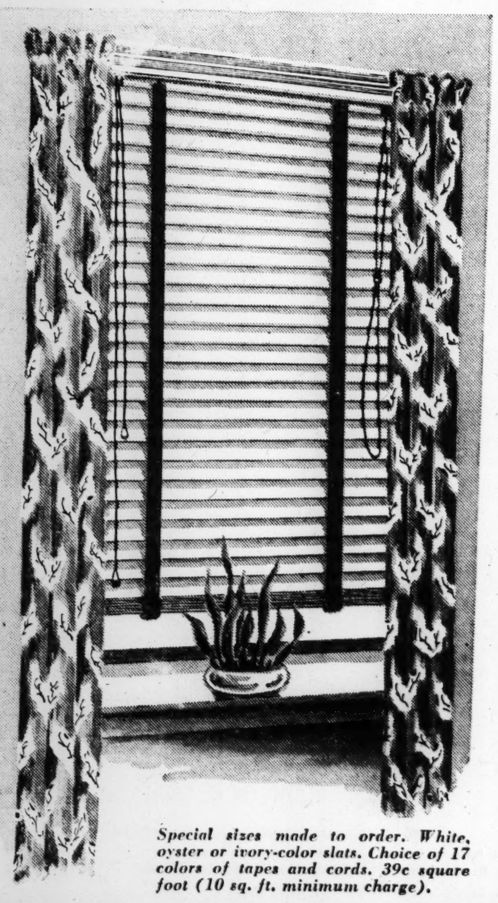

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COLORS:
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☐ IVORY SLATS with ☐ ivory, ☐ Royal blue, ☐ brown, or ☐ wine tapes and cords.

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CSM 5-24-41

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JORDAN'S—SECOND FLOOR—ANNEX

Use the Mail-Order-Gram or Call HUBbard 2700 until 10 P. M.

Garden Beauty Spot at Chestnut Hill

By a Staff Photographer

Day for Open Gardens for Aid of Charity Is Scheduled

The annual Open Garden Day of the Chestnut Hill Garden Club will be held next Tuesday with the proceeds going to charity. The garden of Mrs. Robert Sayles of 263 Hammond Street, Chestnut Hill, pictured above while a recent luncheon party was in progress, will be among those opened. Others to be included in the yearly pilgrimage are those of Mrs. Richard M. Saltonstall, 256 Chestnut Hill Road; Mrs. Charles F. Wallace, 51 Essex Road; Mrs. Charles F. Rowley, 195 Middlesex Road; Mrs. J. Bramwell Baker, 76 Crafts Road; Mrs. Edwin S. Webster, 307 Hammond Street; Mrs. Irving C. Wright, 19 Reservoir Road; Mrs. Robert Gregg Stone, 575 Boylston Street, and Mrs. John H. Cunningham, 53 Seaver Street.

Enjoying the beauties of the Sayles garden above are, left to right: Mrs. Latimer Gray, Woburn; Mrs. James Gleason, Chestnut Hill; Mrs. Roger H. Hallowell, Milton; Mrs. Leonard Wright, Milton; Mrs. Frederick K. Morris, Cambridge; Miss Mildred E. Manter, Jamaica Plain; Mrs. Harold Tobey, Jamaica Plain; Mrs. Warren Lathrop, Cambridge; Mrs. Albert Speare, Weston, and Mrs. Sayles.

Major Parties Get Preferred Spot on Ballot

Republican and Democratic candidates will enjoy preferred positions on the State ballot at the next State election. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall recently approved a bill placing such candidates first on the ballot. Previously all candidates, including minority party representatives, were listed alphabetically.

Last November Governor Saltonstall lost several thousand votes, his workers claim, because his name was listed last and many voters marked the ballot in the square opposite an empty line below his name instead of putting their X opposite his name.

Mortgages: The Governor signed a bill allowing co-operative banks to suspend payments by draftees on mortgages during their military service period. The same measure makes permanent the banks' authority to make direct-reduction loans.

Flag Display: The Senate killed a bill requiring display of the United States flag at all polling places on primary and election days.

Legislators: For the first time this year members of the House and Senate conducted their official session duties in shirt sleeves. Permission of the presiding officers is necessary for such informality.

Fall River: The Fall River Finance Commission may go out of existence on June 15. The House and Senate admitted a bill to terminate the Board on that date. If the measure is not adopted, the Board will come to an end on Dec. 31 anyway.

The State-appointed organization was originally established in 1931 when the City was in financial difficulty.

Senator William P. Grant (D) of Fall River said the commission is no longer necessary, the City's debt being the lowest of any city in the State. He charged the Board has made unreasonable tax abatements. The members of the Board are Russell A. Wood of Cambridge, Chairman; Francis E. Kelly of Boston, former Lieutenant Governor, and H. William Radovsky of Fall River.

Wages Show Marked Increase in Bay State

A jump of nearly 50 per cent in the total of wages paid by Massachusetts manufacturing in April, as compared with a year ago, is reported by the Department of Labor and Industries.

Number of workers in manufacturing establishments increased 24.2 per cent over April of 1940, and the volume of pay 46.7 per cent.

A new record was also set by the average weekly wage of workers in manufacturing. For the third successive month the average paycheck ran higher than for any month since the Division of Statistics began to make such surveys back in 1922. The average for the 330,577 workers stood at $26.57. Altogether they got $8,783,564 for the week in the middle of the month.

The increase in number of employees amounted to 6,788 or 2.1 per cent, and the increase in pay rolls $253,094, or 3 per cent.

The rise in employment during April ran counter to the usual seasonal decline.

Plants engaged entirely on defense production numbered 259 or 14.8 per cent of the 1,748 representative establishments surveyed. They employed 54,015 workers or 16.3 per cent.

Principal industries in which wage earners were egaged on defense contracts included woolen and worsted goods; electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; machine and small working tools; foundry and machine shop products, and cotton goods.

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WITH nature's help, an irresistible home in Wakefield Park section of Stoneham. Carefully selected location. ¾ acre of hedge-bordered privacy. Shade, shrubs and formal gardens. An architect's Colonial type home, 9 rooms; 2 fireplaces (one in 2nd floor pine paneled den); 2 baths; 3 porches, open and glazed; stone paved terrace, adequate vapor heating system; air conditioned; insulated. Large 1-car garage. Priced at $12,500; far less than original or replacement cost. Financing arranged.

Shown by appointment only. Call CRYstal 0530, Harland A. Perkins, 25 Bellevue Road, Wakefield, or your own broker.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Man Who Came to Dinner," starring Alexander Woollcott. Presented by Sam H. Harris. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Shubert—
"The Gay Divorce," featuring Dorothy Stone, Luella Gear and Charles Collins. Music and lyrics by Cole Porter. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last day.)
Wilbur—
"Women Aren't Angels," featuring Bobby Clark and Melville Cooper. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last day.)

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30.
"Pomp and Circumstance," March. Elgar
Overture to "Der Freischütz" ..... Weber
Ave Maria ..... Schubert-Wilhelmj
Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg" ..... Wagner
Piano Concerto in A minor ..... Schumann
Soloist: Félix Fox
"España," Waltzes ..... Waldteufel
"None but the Lonely Heart" ..... Tchaikovsky-Cailliet
"Stars and Stripes Forever," March. Sousa

Sunday Night at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30.
Introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Prelude and Love-Death, "Tristan and Isolde" ..... Wagner
"Karelia," Rhapsody ..... Klami
Concerto in F major (No. 13) for Organ and Orchestra ..... Handel
Sonata in C major (No. 12) for Orchestra with Organ ..... Mozart
Concerto in One Movement for Organ and String Orchestra with Kettle Drums ..... Poulenc
Soloist: E. Power Biggs
"Voices of Spring," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Bach Goes to Town" ..... Alec Templeton
Russian Sailors' Dance, from "The Red Poppy" ..... Glière

Music

Tomorrow

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Women's Symphony Orchestra. Alexander Thiede, conductor. 3:30.
Jordan Hall—
Concert by Sidor Belarsky, basso cantante; Evelyn Borofsky-Roskin. 8:30.
Brown Hall, New England Conservatory—
Song recital by pupils of Mme. Marie Sundelius. Dolores Rodriquez, accompanist. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Civic Repertory Theater—
"Proud Valley," Paul Robeson and Bob Hope. 12, 1:55, 3:50, 5:50, 7:45, 9:45.
Exeter—
"Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "That Night in Rio." 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.
Fenway—
"Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy. 1:35, 4:55, 8:45.
Fine Arts—
"Charlie Chaplin Festival." 1, 3:05, 6:10, 7:15, 9:20. "National Philharmonic Orchestra." 2:55, 5, 7:05, 9:10.
Keith Memorial—
"The Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. 9:55 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "Repent at Leisure," Wendy Barrie and Kent Taylor. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35
Kenmore—
"Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. 2:45, 6:15, 10. "Little Men," Kay Francis and Jack Oakie. 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.
Metropolitan—
"I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland and Constance Moore. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:05. "A Shot in the Dark," William Lundigan. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.
Modern—
"Pot O' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:55. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:05.
Orpheum—
"Ellery Queen's Penthouse Mystery," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 9:50 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:40. "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:50.
Paramount—
"Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper. 10:25 a. m., 2, 5:25, 9. "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy. 9:05 a. m., 1, 4:05, 7:35.
RKO, Boston—
"I'll Sell My Life," Michael Whalen and Joan Woodbury. 10:30 a. m., 2:20, 6:15, 10:05. "Red Head," Johnny Downs and June Lang. 11:50 a. m., 3:45, 7:35. Stage Show: 1:10, 5:05, 9.
Scollay—
"Pot O' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 11:55 a. m., 3:15, 6:35, 9:50. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.
South Station Theater—
"40 Minute Special." "Sports." "Hollywood's Picture People." "Stranger Than Fiction." "Unusual Occupations," latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—
"Ellery Queen's Penthouse Mystery," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 1:40, 5:10, 8:40. "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:50.
Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Betty Grable. "Public Deb No. 1," George Murphy and Brenda Joyce. Continuous 1-11.
Telepix—
"Father Hubbard in Alaska." "New York's Foreign Quarters." Eddie Foy, Jr., "River Ganges." "The Constitution," cartoon and 30 minutes of news digest.
Trans-Lux—
"Voice in the Dark." Clive Brook and Diana Wynyard. 11:05 a. m., 1:58, 4:45, 7:24, 10:07. "Great Guy," James Cagney. 9:38 a. m., 12:31, 3:24, 6:07, 8:50.
Uptown—
"The Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne. 2:35, 5:30, 8:25. "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. 1:15 and 8.
Allston: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 1:45 and 7:45.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Virginia," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "Secret Evidence." 2. Continuous 6:45-11.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. 1:30 and 8.
BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan. 2:05, 5:15, 8:15. "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 3:35, 6:45, 9:45.
Brookline Village: "Murder Among Friends," Marjorie Weaver. 4:15, 7:55. "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. 2:15, 5:55, 9:17.
Cleveland Circle: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "Shadows on the Stairs," F. Inescourt. 1:45-11.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Micke Rooney. "Blonde Inspiration." Continuous 1 to 11.
Harvard: "Convoy," Clive Brook. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 2 and 7:45.
CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter and Ingrid Bergman. "Li'l Abner," 2 and 8.
DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler.
Dorchester: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Secret Evidence." 2. Continuous 7-11.
Franklin Park: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. 2:05, 5:45, 9:10. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 1, 4:40, 8:05.
Strand: "Road to Zanzibar," Bob Hope and Bing Crosby. 11:55 a. m., 3:44, 6:28, 9:16. "Shadows on the Stairs," Paul Cavanaugh and Heather Angel. 1:30, 5:19, 8:07.
EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Convoy," Clive Brook. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 1:45 and 7:45.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. 2:17, 6:18, 9:19. "Here Comes Happiness." 2:10, 5:11, 8:12.
Park: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. "Victory," Fredric March. 1:45 and 7:45.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy and Lucille Ball. 3:05, 6:13, 9:21. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 1:53, 5:01, 8:09.
HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Son of Monte Cristo," "Meet the Chump." 1:50 and 7:45.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "The Bad Man," Wallace Beery. 1:45 and 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. 2:30, 6, 9. "Here Comes Happiness." 4:10, 7:40, 10:40.
LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Raffles," David Niven. "Blondie Has Servant Trouple," Penny Singleton. Continuous from dusk to midnight.
MALDEN—Granada: "Ellery Queen Master Detective." 1:40, 4:40, 7:58. "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 2:53, 6:02, 9:11.
Mystic: "A Man Betrayed," 4, 7:35. "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. 2:05, 5:40, 9:15.
Maplewood: "The Great Train Robbery," Bob Steel. 2:25, 5:35, 8:42. "Dreaming Out Loud," Lum and Abner. 3:31, 6:41, 9:48.
Orpheum: "One Night in the Tropics." "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 1:45 and 7:30.
Strand: "Ride on Vaquero." 2:05, 5:15, 8:25. "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. Continuous 1-11.
MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern, 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. 4, 8:25. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan. 2:35, 6:40, 9:55.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 1:30 and 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 3:15, 9:15. "Ride on Vaquero." 2, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 1:30 and 8.
NORWOOD—Norwood: "Ride On, Vaquero," Cesar Romero. "The Girl in the News," Emlyn Williams and Margaret Lockwood.
Strand: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective."
REVERE — Boulevard: "Convoy," Clive Brook. "Blonde Inspiration." 2 and 8.
Revere: "Convoy," Clive Brook. "Blonde Inspiration." 2 and 8.
SAUGUS—Drive-In: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Betty Grable. "I'm Still Alive," Kent Taylor. Continuous from dusk to midnight.
SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. "The Mad Doctor." 2 and 8.
Central: "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn. "Invisible Woman," John Barrymore. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "And One Is Beautiful." "Stranger Than Fiction." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Buck Privates," Abbot and Costello. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 2 and 8.
SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date." "Let's Make Music." Bob Crosby and Jean Rogers. 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Bad Man," Wallace Beery. "Ride, Kelly, Ride" 2 and 7:45.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. "Life With Henry." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Here Comes Happiness," Mildred Coles and Edward Norris. 2:09, 7:54. "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson and John Garfield. 3:21, 9:06.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Road to Zanzibar," Bob Hope and Bing Crosby. "Shadows on the Stairs." Continuous from 2.
WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 1:30 and 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Here Comes the Navy," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Six Lessons from Madame Lazonga," Lupe Velez and Leon Errol. 1:45 and 7:45.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 2 and 7:45.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Vivacious Lady," James Stewart and Ginger Rogers. "Night Train." 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Tall, Dark, and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 2 and 7:45.
WEYMOUTH—Drive-In: "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix. Continuous from dusk to midnight.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. 3:34, 8:05. "So You Won't Talk," Joe E. Brown. 2:15, 6:40, 9:47.

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Huge Oil Carrier Launched at Fore River

Another large oil carrier—built at the Fore River shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Company, at Quincy, Mass.,—was given its first dip in salt water today, when Mrs. John H. Congdon, wife of a director of the Socony-Vacuum Company, named the steamer Stanvac Cape Town, in the presence of a large crowd of spectators.

The new vessel is the second of a group of three sister ships building for the Petroleum Shipping Company, Ltd., a company affiliated with the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company. The first one—the steamer Stanvac Calcutta—was launched at the same yards March 15. The new vessels will fly the flag of Panama, it is understood.

The design of the new ship is the same as the tankers Mobilfuel and Mobilube, built for the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company at the Sparrows Point Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company in Maryland, in 1938-1939. Plans came from the trestleboard of N. J. Pluymert, naval architect of the Socony-Vacuum Company. All three of the group are being built to the highest classification of the American Bureau of Shipping, and of Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

Many Requirements Met

Requirements of the United States Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation will be met by the new craft, as well as those of the Department of Commerce, and other Federal bodies, the International Load Line regulations, and Panama and Suez Canal requirements for vessels carrying dangerous cargoes.

Measurements of the Stanvac Cape Town are: 501.7 feet long over all, 487.6 feet between perpendiculars, 68 feet beam and 37 feet molded depth. Deadweight is approximately 16,550 tons, and the 4,000 shaft horsepower is designed to give the vessel a speed of 13½ knots. Cargo tank capacity is about 5,623,000 gallons.

Welding was used almost entirely in construction of the tanker, riveting having been confined chiefly to deck seams, side plating seams, and sides of deck houses.

Like the launching of the Stanvac Calcutta, the Stanvac Cape Town was released from the ways by a newly developed mechanically operated trigger, primarily designed to be employed on the heaviest ships now under construction, on which the launching weight will be well above 20,000 tons. Total launching weight of the Stanvac Cape Town, including cradle, is about 4,800 tons.

Log of the Port of Boston

Following the launching a large group of invited guests attended a reception for the sponsor at the main office building of the Fore River shipyards.

Gifts to English

Organizations and individuals throughout New England are donating food to needy persons in England, while importers from or exporters to Great Britain are arranging to send similar gifts to the firms in England with whom the American firms do business, to be distributed to employees of those companies.

A recent shipment of 50 "British Rationed Food Boxes," donated by groups and persons at York, York Harbor, and York Beach, in Maine, was shipped out of Boston, consigned to the Lord Mayor of York, England, for distribution to needy families, according to John T. Lang, Export Manager of S. S. Pierce Company, under whose auspices the shipment was made. Donators included the Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, and High School Glee Club.

Arrangements for such shipments have been made with the British Government, said Mr. Lang, in pointing out that all formalities have been complied with, and that the packages are sent with all charges prepaid, including freight, duty, and marine insurance. A return receipt is procured from the consignee and returned to the sender, he added. The boxes are prepared especially for the purpose, and cost but a few dollars.

Thousands of letters of congratulation have been received by the company for the service rendered to the recipients of the food in England, Mr. Lang said. They deeply appreciate having the boxes delivered direct, and with all charges prepaid.

Only One Bid

Indicative of the boom in shipyards which assures full-time operations for many of them for at least two years, is the recent request for bids for construction of a single-screw fishing trawler

The request was sent out by the United States Maritime Commission which is No. 1 customer of builders of merchant shipping. But when the time came to open bids, only one was found to have been sent in. Normally there would, no doubt, have been many bids. The one came from the Liberty Dry Dock, Inc., of Brooklyn, N. Y., offering to build the vessel for $237,500. It is to be built for the Deep Sea Trawling Company, of Boston.

Wool Embargo

Owing to congestion of freight at Savannah, Ga., the Ocean Steamship Company has placed an embargo on all shipments of wool and mohair, from the West, destined to Boston, according to notices sent to the wool trade in Boston.

Permits will be issued for such shipments as soon as conditions warrant. The steamship company operates passenger and cargo vessels between Savannah and Boston, via New York.

Filene's

Miss Helen D. Audella

Chairman of Women's Activities at convention of the Advertising Federation of America.

Purdy

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A director of the Advertising Club of Boston, and member of Boston Altrusa.

Art Museum Restores Painting by Rubens

"Only skill and tact and wisdom can remove the accretions of centuries and leave a work of art in its original condition," William G. Constable, Curator of Paintings at the Museum of Fine Arts, declared yesterday in conversation about the Museum's recent important acquisition, "The Head of Cyrus Brought to Queen Tomyris," painted by Peter Paul Rubens. The tribute was to Alfred Lowe, that expert restorer on the staff, who so cleverly removed generations of dirt and thick coatings of varnish, revealing the magnificent painting, 12 feet long and nearly seven feet deep, in the fresh, vivid colors applied in 1623.

This makes the Boston Museum possessor of the strongest single collection of the work of Rubens in the United States. Mr. Constable was acquainted with the picture before he left England to take over the painting curatorship in America, and was therefore quick to recommend its purchase when it was offered for sale by the Earl of Harewood, brother-in-law of George VI. For the first time an American museum has come into possession of a large-scale painting known to have been executed entirely by Rubens himself. Its pedigree has been clearly establishd. About 30 years after it was finished it belonged to Queen Christina of Sweden, and on her passing was sold, in Rome, to Cardinal Deccio Azzolini, going eventually to his heirs, the Odescalchi family. Early in the 18th century it was sold to the Prince Regent Phillipe, Duc d'Orleans, who formed the famous collection by his name in the Palais Royale.

During the French Revolution the Duc d'Orleans' collection was sold, the Flemish painting section going to an English syndicate. Lord Darnley bought the Rubens in 1793, and it remained in the collection of his family until Lord Harewood purchased it 20 years ago. Harewood House in Yorkshire has become a war hospital. The sale of the painting Mr. Constable interprets as a patriotic gesture, since all British imports into this country increase in the United States the dollar-exchange facilities which the British Government can use to purchase war supplies. The Government pays in pounds sterling the person making the export and accumulates equivalent credit across the Atlantic.

Always au courant with the art market of the world, Mr. Constable was emphatic, in discussing the sale, on the point that the English people are not on the whole parting with their masterpieces. The Harewood transaction is an exception rather than an indication of any general trend.

P. P. S.

Milk at Cent a Bottle

Six Cambridge schools began the sale of milk at one penny a bottle this week and bids for processing and delivery to the other schools will be received by the School Department early next week.

typical of the outstanding values in our

annual SUMMER sale

TOWELS

We are not in a position at this time to make any predictions as to future prices of Irish linens or to the continuance of our supplies. However, we are still able to offer you Irish linens at prices that we know are below present market quotations for comparable qualities. Third floor.

IRISH LINEN GLASS TOWELS

Checks in red, green, gold or blue cotton thread. Hemmed. Size 18x32.

Regularly $7.50.

Now $6 dozen

IRISH LINEN GLASS TOWELS

The word "glass" is woven into red, blue, green, or gold cotton border. Size 24x33.

Regularly $9.

Now $7.50 dozen

IRISH LINEN HUCKABACK TOWELS

Hemmed. Borders in blue, green, red or gold. Also all-white. Sizes 18x32.

Regularly $9.00 **Now $7.50 dozen**

IRISH LINEN DISH TOWELS

Hemmed. Bordered in red, blue, green, or gold cotton stripes. 17x33.

Regularly $7.50.

Now $6 dozen

IRISH LINEN DISH TOWELS

Hemmed. Bordered in red, blue, green, or gold cotton stripes. 17x33.

Regularly $9.

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"West Point." White with striped borders in blue, gold, green, coral, red, or lavender. Also all-white.

Size 22x44, reg. $6.00. **Now $4.80 dozen**
Size 16x28, reg. 3.60. **Now 2.40 dozen**
Face cloths, reg. 1.50. **Now 1.00 dozen**

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Outstanding values in soaps, creams, cosmetics, colognes, and other requisites, made to our order, most of them exclusive with us. Toiletries, street floor.

SOAPS

Stearns New England Pine Soap — regularly $1.95 A refreshing odor particularly favored by men. Box of 12 toilet cakes. **1.19**

Stearns Apple Blossom Soap — regularly $1.50. Delightful as the scent of apple orchards in full blossom. Box of 12 cakes. **1.00**

Stearns Lathering Castile Soap — regularly $1.25 Excellent for the care of the skin and for children's use. Box of 16 cakes. . . . . **.97**

Stearns Everywater Soap — regularly $1.50. Buttermilk content. Five floral odors: bouquet, rose, violet, jasmine, white lilac, and verbena. One odor to box of 12 cakes. . . . . **.95**

Stearns Superfatted Cold Cream Soap — white cakes, delicately scented. Excellent for dry skins. Box of 6 toilet cakes, regularly $1.00. . . . . **.85** Box of 6 bath cakes, regularly $1.50. . . . . **1.25**

Stearns Rambler Rose Soap — regularly $1.50. Delicately scented with the lovely fragrance of a rambler rose. Box of 12 cakes. **1.00**

Lightfoot's Bath Octagonals — regularly $2.00 for box of 6 large bath cakes. A fine 8-sided cake, in honeysuckle, moss rose, gardenia and fern. **1.00**

Stearns
BOSTON

Silver Candle Snuffer

Gift for a hostess, a sterling silver candle snuffer with an adjustable top. One of our many unique gifts in sterling, silver section, street floor.

$2.25

Stearns
BOSTON

women's color-on-color prints

Green, violet or navy rayon backgrounds with all-over colorful prints look cool and slenderizing for summer. The neckline of the dress and the brief bolero are piped with crisp white pique. Specialized sizes 16½ to 24½ for women 5-feet-5 or under. Fourth floor.

$22.95

Stearns
BOSTON

Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader when making purchases.

"prints" get into the swim

One of our easy-to-wear, comfortable bathing suits in printed rayon crepe over all-wool maillots. They are designed to slim womanly figures, are made slightly longer than usual, have nicely moulded bustlines and wider shoulder straps. Rose, aqua or navy backgrounds. Sizes 36 to 46 in one color or another.

$10.95

The Beach Club, sixth floor

Stearns
BOSTON

a sale of rayon jersey and rayon sheer

hostess gowns

$19.95

A limited quantity of unusually lovely negligees that would regularly sell for $29.95. There are four models, the one sketched in rayon jersey with contrasting - color sash-fringe. A multi-color printed rayon jersey has a suede belt and metal buttons. A rayon sheer has an all-over embroidered top in color-contrast, and another rayon sheer has a contrasting skirt insert and contrasting embroidered motifs. Exquisite summer colors. Sizes 12 to 42 in one model or another. On sale, sixth floor.

Stearns
BOSTON

Randoms

by Stetson

in classic white-and-brown

$10.95

"Randoms" were designed for the woman who is always outstandingly fashionable. They offer simple, excellent lines with casual distinction. For Summer nothing quite surpasses the easy smartness of white buckskin with brown trimming. For that reason we are sketching three of our new models. They were chosen because any one of them will complement pastel frocks, printed town suit dresses, linen suits, spectator sports outfits and cotton frocks. Shoe Salon, second floor.

Stearns
BOSTON

Rebuilding of City's Credit High Point of Tobin Regime

Last in a series of six discussions of Boston's City Government presented by the Boston League of Women Voters. Today's interview is with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. The views expressed are the Mayor's and not necessarily those of the League.

By Garda Brown Wise
Formerly Executive Secretary of the Boston League of Women Voters

Despite a recent face-lifting process, Boston's City Hall plainly shows its 75 years, but it must suffice inconveniences and other drawbacks not withstanding—at least until economy-minded Mayor J. Tobin concludes his services as Chief Executive.

Boston's Mayor always is ready to discuss his administration, and as we came down to our questions he soon gave evidence that he needs little prompting.

Head of Corporation

"As for 'What does my department do?' " he said, "I support you may consider the Mayor as a department."

"What I really am, though, is the President of a $90,000,000 corporation. Members of the City Council are the Directors."

"Under the form of our charter I am responsible for all departments. I appoint department heads with the exception of the Police Commissioner, members of the Finance Commission and members of the Licensing Board, all of whom are appointed by the Governor. However, Boston pays their salaries."

"I am charged with keeping the machinery of government running smoothly, with seeing that obligations are kept to a minimum and that they are met when due. I must see to it that those services that law and custom require to be performed are performed, in a creditable and efficient manner. Further, it is my duty to see that the health and welfare of our citizens are protected and that measures are constantly taken to insure the future stability of the City. Those are the principal duties of the Mayor. There are many others."

Credit Re-Established

Mayor Tobin had no hesitation when asked: "What are you most proud of in your administration?"

"It is the fact that I have been able to re-establish the City's credit on a firm basis. From sound credit comes the ability to carry on the City's functions in proper manner. Credit is the life blood of a municipality."

"Lest some who read this might have the opinion that my reference to Boston's improved financial standing is in the nature of a boast, I would suggest that you check on excerpts from recent reports of Dun & Bradstreet, world's leading credit rating establishment, and Lazard Freres, leading authority on municipal bond issues."

I followed the suggestion and found that the Mayor had just cause for feeling gratified.

New Tax Structure

When we took up the next question, "What is the most crying need of your Administration?" Mayor Tabin pondered.

"There are so many things I'd like to accomplish that it is difficult to select the most important one," he said. "But I think I'll say that what is needed most is the awakening of the public to the realization of the dominant fact that big cities, as they are constituted today, under our present tax system are unable to operate in the manner the people are accustomed to and demand."

"We need an entire new tax structure, so that real property will not be smothered under the unjust burden of carrying by far the major share of the load. Something should be done about duplication of taxes. I already have aired my belief that a conference of tax officials of the Nation, the states, and the various communities should be called as quickly as possible to iron out that phase which is sure to grow worse under the increased tax burden that must come with rearmaments."

The Mayor drummed with his fingers as he considered the query: "What moot questions regarding your department would you like to put before the citizens of Boston?"

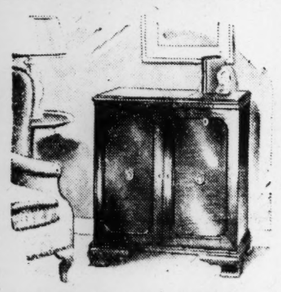
Miracles Expected

"There are several things that might come under that head," he said at length. "But on the whole, I think I'll take the liberty of steering away from debatable questions to propound one which, if an answer could be worked out, would clear up a lot of the fog of misapprehension.

"I wish it were possible to ask of each person in a certain element of our citizenship, 'Why do the people harbor the opinion that your Mayor, willy-nilly, can perform miracles over night; that he can stop the upward trend of taxation and at the same time keep all the divergent elements in the City happy?

"And under the same general theme is the disturbing fact that about everybody wants economy in city government until it begins to effect them in some way. Then they no longer want that particular kind of economy. They want the tax rate cut down and can see no need of some of the appropriations, yet they want a first-class school system, library, police and fire protection, an efficient health department, recreational facilities, and all the other services to which they have become accustomed and I'm afraid a lot of them fail to realize that such services must be paid for."

"No, a Mayor cannot perform miracles. He can only do his best to his oath of office, to give taxpayers sane, efficient government and proper municipal services, while watching for leaks and effecting as many economies as can be made without doing actual harm."



MAGNAVOX GEORGIAN
Radio-Phonograph $215

This beautiful traditional furniture piece completely conceals the superlative radio-phonograph it houses.

Appreciate its performance by hearing it today!

M-Steinert & Sons
162 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

Police of Quincy Add Boat to Equipment

The Quincy police department added a 33-foot boat costing $1,500 to their equipment today. The craft, purchased from George P. Hobbs, a Boston policeman, is the first boat the department has operated and will be used for patrolling local waters and rescues.

MONDAY AT 9:30

Filene's
BOSTON

Our 10th annual
"talk-of-the-town"
Sale of
Hat Masterpieces
would be $5 to $25

4200 hats **$3.45**

SALON HATS! Hundreds of samples . . . hundreds by famous designers.....**$3.45**

"FAMOUS NAME" samples, tailored headsize hats! Also Filene-exclusive Pinehurst, Tuckertown, Brewster hats, in the most wanted styles and colors.....**$3.45**

MATRONS' HATS, lovely, dignified styles up to 24 headsize.....**$3.45**

MISSES' and YOUNG BOSTONIAN HATS. Gay young styles, particularly huge brims, pert pompadour hats.....**$3.45**

Because of the perishability of summer hats, we must request that all sales be final. Sorry, no mail or phone orders.

COME EARLY!

FILENE'S HAT SHOPS, SECOND FLOOR

New South Boston Boys Clubhouse Opens

When a very small boy with a huge pair of shears marched up to the door of the new $250,000 Boys Club building in South Boston and cut the broad red ribbon today, a new era dawned for the boys of South Boston—an era with one of the world's finest swimming pools for splashing, and with a clubroom for outdoor clubs that is fitted out like a log cabin in the Maine woods.

The new building situated at F and Sixth Streets in South Boston in an area with 8,200 boys living within a mile and a half, is the last word in a clubhouse—a palace, no less. With drab streets and dirty alleys lined with dark, frowning buildings all around it, this bright and airy new clubhouse, built and furnished by the Charles Hayden Foundation, is like an oasis in the desert.

Marking an important milestone in the progress of the Boys Clubs of Boston and bringing Boston's observance of National Boys' Week to a fitting climax, dedication of the new clubhouse took place this afternoon, with U. S. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge as featured speaker.

Many Advantages

For the youngsters of this crowded neighborhood, the new clubhouse will provide many advantages. There's a gym with two basketball courts; a playground which can be fitted out for games or flooded in the winter for ice hockey; an auditorium that seats 400 persons and is equipped to provide the Club's weekly movie —for 2 cents admission!

The Club will be operated by Boys Clubs of Boston, of which Arthur T. Burger is Executive Director. Louis Zeramby will be manager of the Club, which is the third established in Boston by the organization. Others are in Roxbury and Charlestown.

A trip through the spacious new clubhouse gives one a picture of the varied activities sponsored by the Boys Clubs. There is a library with books ranging from the "Rover Boys" to the "Life of Lord Kitchener" in three volumes, and comfortable tables and chairs where youngsters can come to do their home work if there's too much distraction at home.

Vocational Room

In the vocational study room there's a lift to hoist an automobile into the air so boys can tinker with it more easily in their automechanics group. Another part of the room is set apart for radio study; still another part for woodworking. The purpose of these activities, as explained by Mr. Burger, is to provide the youngsters with opportunities to try out various vocational pursuits in advance so they can choose what kind of industrial training to seek in secondary schools or colleges.

Boys of all races and religions, from 7 to 21 years of age, are eligible for membership in the Club for fees ranging from 22 cents to a dollar a year depending upon the age.

Already the South Boston unit, established in temporary quarters some three years ago, has transformed one notorious gang into a constructive group. The Clubs are intended to prevent boys in congested areas from "playing their way into crime," by taking them off the streets and giving them the guidance and facilities for constructive play and work.

At today's dedication ceremonies, the cornerstone was laid with J. Willard Hayden, President of the Hayden Foundation and brother of the late Charles Hayden, officiating. Following that the 25-piece Boys Club band played the national anthem and the flag was run up on the new pole.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00 Columbia's Country Journal	News; "Reflections in Rhythm"	Musical Roundup	News Reporter	Rhythm Revue
12:15 Journal	Rhythm"	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural Series	Rhythm Revue
12:30 Network speaker	National Farm and Home Hour	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 Interviews		"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 News	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Community Bulletin		George and Dixie	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Remember Time"	"What's on the Air"	Zara's Marimba Melodies	"Government Girl"	Ellsworth Moody, songs
1:45 Camp Fire Girls	News	'Leaders in Dance Time'	"I'll Find My Way"	Short Story Editor
2:00 "No Politics"	"Indiana Indigo": vocalists; orchestra	Paul Laval's Orchestra	Concert Orchestra	"Melodic Moods"
2:15 "No Politics"		Paul Laval's Orchestra	Sport comment	"Melodic Moods"
2:30 'Of Men and Books': speakers	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Lang Thompson's Orch.	John Kiley, organist
2:45	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Baseball Interviews	Five Star News
3:00 "Saturday Revue":	Piano duet	"Nature Sketches"	Boston Braves-New York	Sports and Music
3:15 Chas. Hector's Or.	Four Belles Quartet	"Golden Melodies"	Giants baseball game	Sports and Music
3:30 Program Previews	South Boston Boys' Club	Guy Hedlund Players:	Boston Braves-New York	Sports and Music
3:45 "Hub": Press News	Dedication	dramatization	Giants baseball game	Sports and Music
4:00 "Calling Pan-America"	News; Club Matinee	Awards for Radio Programs	Boston Braves-New York	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15	Club Matinee; variety		Giants baseball game	Cowboy songs
4:30 New England to the	Club Matinee; variety	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Boston Braves-New York	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
4:45 Colors	Sport comment	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Giants baseball game	World in Fantasy"
5:00 S. Kaye's Orchestra	"Sing Before Supper"	"The World Is Yours":	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15 S. Kaye's Orchestra	"Sing Before Supper"	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30 S. Kaye's Orchestra	Sunny Dunham's Orch.	Sport comment	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 S. Kaye's Orchestra	Sunny Dunham's Orch.	"It's Dance Time"	Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News
6:00 Dance Time; News	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Spring Songs	Dinner Dance; Sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 William L. Shirer	Civilian Defense Prgrm.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today	News Review	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00 'People's Platform':	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The First Offender"	Operatic Chorus
7:15 informal discussion	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	dramatization	Five Star News
7:30 'Report to the Nation'	"Little Ol' Hollywood":	Better Business Drama	Will Bradley's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.
7:45	variety	"Confidentially Yours"	Will Bradley's Orchestra	"I'm an American"
8:00 "Marriage Club":	Jean Cavall, baritone	"Knickerbocker Playhouse": dramatic sk.	"The Soldiers' Quiz"	WMEX Round Table Discussion
8:15 quiz program	U. S. Army Program		from Camp Edwards	
8:30 "Duffy's Tavern":	"The Bishop and the	"Truth or Consequences":	"Hawaii Calls": native	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 variety: News	Gargoyle": drama	quiz program	music	Austrian Action Talk
9:00 "Your Hit Parade":	"Frontline Headlines"	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Waltz Music	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	News Service	cal Album
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	NBC Summer Symphony;	Hot Shots; Glen Welty's	"Contact": Dave Elman,	Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	Edwin McArthur, cond.	Orchestra	m. c.; Bob Stanley's Or.	cal Album
10:00 Serenade	NBC Summer Symphony;	Station E-Z-R-A: com-	"Chicagoland Concert";	News and Sports
10:15 Public Affairs	Edwin McArthur, cond.	edy sketch	Marion Claire, soprano;	Dance Digest
10:30 Golfer's Forum	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Defense for America	Henry Weber's Orches-	Dance Digest
10:45 News; Sports	Gen. James G. Harbord	Series: dramatization	tra; speaker	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Johnny Davis' Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15 Eddie O'Hearn's Or.	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather	Johnny Davis' Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:30 Alvin Rey's Orch.	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	Arturo Arturo's Orch.	"California Melodies";	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45 Alvin Rey's Orch.	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	Arturo Arturo's Orch.	Dave Rose's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

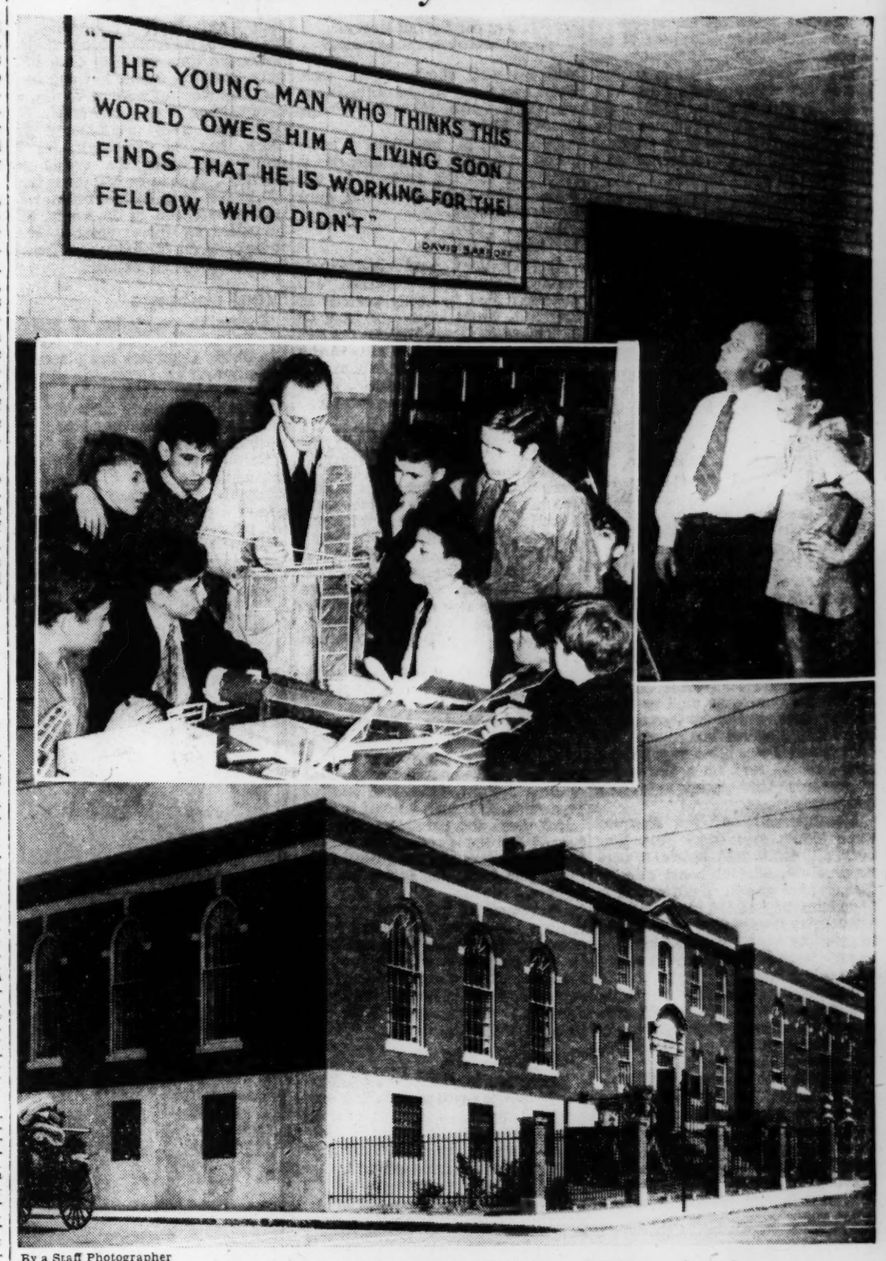
Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00 News; "Intermezzo	European News; Music	European news; Organ	Radio Carollers	
8:15 for Strings"	"Cloister Bells"	Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30 "Uncle Elmer's Song	News, Weather	Weather Service	"Melody Market"	
8:45 Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Melody Market"	
9:00 News of Europe	News roundup	News Roundup	Sunday Morning Serenade	"Your Morning Pick-Up"
9:15 Church Digest	"Coast to Coast on a	"Deep River Boys"		Religious Service
9:30 Wings Over Jordan	Bus" children's pro-	Words and Music	Sunday Morning Serenade	Religious Service
9:45 Wings Over Jordan	gram	Words and Music		Religious Service
10:00 Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet	Uncle Bob: children's	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:15 Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet	program	"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern
10:30 Cincinnati Con-	Southernaires: Negro	"Thrills and Romance";	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
10:45 servatory of Music	male quartet	Xylophone soloist	Church service	Music of the Masters:
11:00 News; "News and	News; Musicale	Temple Israel Service	Annual Memorial Mili-	Gilbert and Sullivan's
11:15 Rhythm"	Red Cross Program	Temple Israel Service	tary Service of Suffolk	"Pirates of Penzance"
11:30 Trinity Church: Dr.	"Riding the Range"	Temple Israel Service	County Council, Ameri-	Music of the Masters:
11:45 Oliver J. Hart	Weather; Musicale	Temple Israel Service	can Legion	"Pirates of Penzance"
12:00 News; weather	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:15 Piano soloist	"I'm an American"	Tone Tapestries	Student Radio Club	"Excursions in Science"
12:30 Salt Lake City	Music Hall on the Air:	"Pageant of Art":	Italian string music	"Strings and Things":
12:45 Tabernacle Choir	String Quartet; Rosa	dramatization	Italian string music	orchestra
1:00 P. Saltman, pianist	Linda, pianist; Anne	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby
1:15 Beacon St. Window	Roselle, soprano	Religious program	"Cafe Continental"	Ossofsky's Orch.; Doris
1:30 "March of Games"	WBZ News of the Air	"On Your Job": drama-	"Rendezvous with Ra-	Abbot, soprano; Morris
1:45 "March of Games"	WBZ News of the Air	tization	mona"	Goldberg, baritone
2:00 'Church of the Air'	'Hidden History"	NBC String Symphony	Advertising Federation	"Just Quote Me": verse
2:15 'Church of the Air'	Foreign Policy Assn.	Orchestra	of American Memorial	and music
2:30 Press News; "Meet	"Tapestry Musicale"	University of Chicago	Services from Hatch	Christian Science Pro-
2:45 the Music"	"Tapestry Musicale"	Round Table	Memorial Shell	gram
3:00 Columbia Broad-	Josef Marais' African	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	"Variations": music	Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:15 casting Symphony;	Trek	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	"Variations": music	Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:30 H. Barlow, cond.	"Talent, Ltd.": Gary	H. V. Kaltenborn	Anthracite Male Chorus	Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:45 Columbia Broad-	Moore, m. c.	"Gordonaires"	of Pennsylvania	Zelma Larsson's Music.
4:00 casting Symphony;	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"The Americas Speak":	Al Rawley and His Wild
4:15 H. Barlow, cond.	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	recorded	Azaleas
4:30 Andre Kostelanetz'	News; Music	Charles Dant's Orchestra	Al Kavelin's Orchestra	"Common Sense by Uncle
4:45 Orchestra; John	U. S. Maritime Service	Charles Dant's Orchestra	Network speakers	Bill"
5:00 Charles Thomas	Moylan Sisters, songs	"Joe and Mabel": com-	"The Musical Steelmak-	Victor Arden's Orchestra
5:15 Male Quartet	Olive Santora, yodeler	edy drama	ers": variety orchestra.	Irish Minstrels
5:30 Ned Sparks Show:	Garden Gossip	Roy Shield's Orchestra.	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.	Religious program
5:45 variety	Rhythms by Ricardo	Roy Shield's Orchestra.	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.	Religious program
6:00 Silver Theater:	Religious Program	Clotilda Zappala, so-	Alfred Wallenstein's	News; Baseball scores
6:15 dramatization	Religious Program	prano; violin; organ	Symphonic Strings	Woody Herman's Orch.
6:30 "Melody Ranch":	"Dr. I. Q., Jr.": ju-	News Service	"The Adventures of	Religious Hour: dramati-
6:45 Gene Autry: "Dear	venile quiz	Baseball News	Bulldog Drummond"	zation
7:00 Mom": sketch	News from Europe	Jack Benny's Program:	John Paul Dickson	The Friendly Singer
7:15 Alexander Woollcott	News from Europe	variety; orchestra	"Cats 'n' Jammers"	Gypsy Music
7:30 World News Tonight	News of the Day	"Bandwagon": Phil	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45 World News Tonight	Musical program	Harris' Orchestra	Wythe Williams	of Quincy: Rev. Frank
8:00 Helen Hayes Thea-	Boston NYA Orchestra	Edgar Bergen; Donald	American Forum of the	C. Hageman
8:15 ter: drama	Boston NYA Orchestra	Dickson; orchestra	Air: symposium on	Central Baptist Church
8:30 "Crime Doctor":	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	One Man's Family":	"Food and Defense"	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45 drama; News	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter	cal Album"
9:00 Summer Hour: Rose-	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 marie Brancato;	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
9:30 Dick Todd; Mere-	Irene Rich, drama	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 dith Willson's Or.	Sports News of the Day	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
10:00 "Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl-	"Nobody's Children":	Bert Hersch Presents:
10:15 It": quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra	orphans' histories	orchestra and soloists
10:30 News; Jerry Sears	"Good Will Hour": John	"Deadline Dramas"	"F. Y. I.": Frank Blair	News; Baseball scores
10:45 Presents	J. Anthony, director	"Deadline Dramas"	Senator Tobey, N. H.	Army Recruiting Progr'm
11:00 Headlines, Bylines	News; Music	News Service	Del Courtney's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:15 Dance Orchestra	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	"Britain Speaks"	"Dance Digest"
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Want"; records	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Description of Blackout	"Day's End"; News
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	"Music You Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	at Newark, N. J.	"Day's End"; News

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
9:00 Bill Elliott, songs	News; "As You Like It"	News and Rhythm	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 'Listen Ladies' with	"The Breakfast Club"	"Variations": music	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 Joan Adams	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Just About Time"	"Choir Loft"	'Your Morning Pick-Up':
9:45 Hymn recital	Shopping talk	Organ recital	Kathryn Turney Garten	orchestra
10:00 K. Norris, drama	Novatime	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Farm and Home News
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	News; Music	"Ellen Randolph"	Radio Telephone Club	Studio Speaker
10:30 "Stepmother": sk.	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bachelor's Children"	"Singing Strings"	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Concert Hall of the Air	"Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	You"
11:00 "Treat Time"	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin": sketch	News Service	Beauty Hints
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Family Circle	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Melody Strings"	"Letter Quest"
11:30 "Big Sister": sk.	Two Men and a Girl	'Lone Journey"	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Hawaiian Orchestra
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum": sketch	The Buckeye Four	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Music	Musical Roundup	News Reporter	Rhythm Revue
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	Betty Randall, songs	Musical Roundup	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	Musical Mailbox
1:15 "Woman in White"	Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	'Edith Adams' Future'	Musical Mailbox
1:30 Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Government Girl"	Novachord Impressions
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	String Orchestra
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Fantasy in Melody"	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Drama of Food
2:15 "Joyce Jordan": sk.	A. F. A. Conv.: 'How	"The Mystery Man"	Sport comment	"Sing Song Time"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Advertising Can Best	"Valiant Lady": drama	"Accordiana"	John Kfiey, News
2:45 "Kate Hopkins": sk.	Serve Democracy Today'	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	Five Star News
3:00 Mary M McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Philadelphia - Brooklyn	Sports and Music
3:15 Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	game, by telegraph	Sports and Music
3:30 Red Cross Reporter,	"John's Other Wife"	'The Guiding Light"	Philadelphia - Brooklyn	Sports and Music
3:45 News; "Sketchbook"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	game, by telegraph	Sports and Music
4:00 "Around the Hub"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia - Brooklyn	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Women's Clubs Program.	"Stella Dallas": drama	game, by telegraph	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Bess Johnson"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch.	Philadelphia - Brooklyn	John Kiley, organist
4:45 Chas. Hector's Or.	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	game, by telegraph	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	"Don Winslow": drama	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Wings on Watch"	Three Suns; vocal	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight": sk.	Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Baseball Scores; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"This Is the Show":	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"The Quintones"
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Cliff Nazarro, m. c.	News of the World	'Fu Manchu": sketch	Five Star News
7:30 "Blondie": comedy	"Cavalcade of America":	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger": sketch	Guy Lombardo's Orches
7:45 serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger": sketch	"I Am an American"
8:00 "Those We Love":	"I Love a Mystery":	James Melton; Helen	"Amazing Mr. Smith":	"Pied Piper Presents"
8:15 dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Jepson; orchestra	mystery comedy	orchestra
8:30 "Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Boake Carter, news	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
8:45 vue": Bob Trout	"True or False"	orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Studio program
9:00 Theater: Errol	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Mass. Committee on	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Flynn and Martha	Swing ensemble	program	Public Safety	cal Album"
9:30 Scott in "Virginia	News Here and Abroad	Network program	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 City"	Ted Steele's Orchestra	Network program	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	cal Album"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Famous Jury Trials":	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	News; Baseball scores
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	dramatization	vocalist	News Service	Dance Digest
10:30 Civilian Defense	Natl. Forum: Vice-Presi-	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	Dance Digest
10:45 News; Sports	dent Henry A. Wallace	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orches-	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	tra; soloists	Dance Digest
11:15 Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	"Total War and Peace"	Dance Digest
11:30 Music; records	Want"; records	Postview of "Meet the	Radio Newsreel from	"Day's End"
11:45 C. Petrillo's Orch.	"Music You Want"	People"; interviews	London	"Day's End: News

Dedicated to Boys of South Boston



By a Staff Photographer

The New $250,000 Club Building Is Opened

Top: Arthur T. Burger, Executive Director of the Boys' Clubs of Boston, and Bernard Denine, 14-year-old member, look at the wise words of David Sarnoff, radio executive, inscribed on the walls of the club room.

Center inset: Tomorrow's aviators and airplane designers build today's model airplanes, in a workroom of the Boys' Clubs of Boston.

Lower: The imposing new building of the South Boston Club, dedicated today. It was built from the Charles Hayden Foundation.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—8:10 p. m.—"Listening Post." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 M.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Hungarian Dance; News in English; Feature Program by Elvira Szentgyorgyi. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English; Newspaper for Children. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—9:15 p. m. News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg.; 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—"World Affairs," H. Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

For Sunday, May 25

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—7 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Rakoczi March; News in English; Hungarian Folk Songs. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—Choral Selections; News in English; Report. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10:54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—Sunday Service. Address by "a young airman." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—11:00 p. m.—Lale Andersen Song Recital. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—The Exquisite Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Maine

Lewiston—Mondays-Fridays, inc., 11:30 a. m., WCOU, 1240kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

For Monday, May 26

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

5:30 p. m.—Spanish Lessons for American Listeners; recorded.

6:00 p. m.—Music.

6:15 p. m.—World News in English.

6:30 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music and Features.

(15.13mc-19.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

8:15 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.

8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program for Latin-American Listeners; News; English Instruction; Music.

WBOS (11.87mc)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Frankie Master's Orchestra; "Music for Everyone."

6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Andrini Continentales; Olivet College Orchestra and Choir.

7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; Bonnie Stuart, songs; "Reveries."

8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Entr'acte; Jimmy Lytell's Orchestra.

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Golden Melodies"; NBC Summer Symphony.

10:30 p. m.—News in Spanish; WBOS Sports Page.

11:00 p. m.—News in English; WBOS Sports Page; "Musical Interlude"; Clyde Lucas' Orchestra.

For Sunday, May 25

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

2:15

Fresno West Coast Relay Carnival Celebrates Its Fifteenth Anniversary

National Champion Davis Runs the 220 in 20.2s.

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—With a series of performances that would have done credit to a National A. A. U. championship meet and a record entry list of 772 athletes from 92 institutions, the Fresno West Coast Relays worthily celebrated its fifteenth anniversary on May 17.

National sprint champion Harold Davis of Salinas Junior College captured the 100 yards in 9.4 and the 220 in 20.2. Although (owing to a nine-mile wind) neither of these two times will be allowed, nothing can detract from the excellence of the performances and some day when conditions are just right this sensational youngster is going to run the 220 in around 20s. Among the 14,000 spectators was Davis' father who saw his speedy son in action for the first time.

Bob Peoples of the University of Southern California established a new American record in the javelin with a distance of 234ft. 3½in. This is the second longest distance ever to be achieved in this country in this event and has only been surpassed by the peerless Matti Jarvinen of Finland when he won the event at the 1932 Olympics at Los Angeles with a heave of 238-7. Martin Biles of the University of California was a good second to Peoples with the excellent distance of 227-10¼.

Two-Mile Relay

Brutus Hamilton's splendid middle-distance quartet from the University of California established a new West Coast Relay record in the two-mile relay with a time of 7:38.7—the wind in this case spoiling an excellent chance for a new world record.

Cornelius Warmerdam (although not eligible for the competition) vaulted 14-9 as an exhibition while the still-improving Guinn Smith of California won the event with 14-6⅜—his greatest height to date. The California quartet, anchored by Grover Klemmer, won the one-mile relay in 3:15.5 and Dean Cromwell' splendidly-balanced aggregation from the University of Southern California won eight first places and also captured the team championship with 80½ points to California's 53½ and Stanford's 27. Compton, Sacramento and Santa Ana was the finishing order in the Junior College division . . . and Lindsay High, Edison Tech of Fresno, and Bakersfield in the High School section.

The continued success of these Relays is a tribute to the splendid organizing ability of the officials of the Fresno State College. From time to time efforts have been made to deprive them of the fruits of their work by striving to build up a rival meet in another city. However, as long as the officials live up to the ideals they set 15 years ago they need have no fear of the opposition forces.

As a mark of appreciation and "In recognition of attendance at and support of every one of the 15 relays" the officials presented wrist watches to three prominent sports writers—Harry Hayward (S. F. Examiner); Russ Newland (S. F. Associated Press sports editor); and Ed Orman (Fresno Bee).

By-Plays

The Professionals

We want to say a few words regarding the professionals in sport and especially those of the golfing fraternity. In past years they have not been accorded the same social consideration in amateur golfing circles as has been given the amateurs.

For some reason, which we will not attempt to explain here, they have been regarded as of a different social standard. With very few exceptions, however, their ability to play the game has been much higher. This is only to be expected as they make golf a profession.

But of late, we are happy to say, there has been a marked tendency on the part of clubs to give them better social recognition. When the eight stars recently played in a benefit match at The Country Club, Brookline, they were received with much more consideration than ever before.

We have often been asked if we believed that the professional is of as high a standard socially as the amateur, and we have always maintained that, by and large, he is. This, we believe, not only applies to golf, but also to all sports played in America.

We are pleased to note that this thought is receiving more and more recognition in the sporting world and we believe that before many years have passed the old idea of social superiority for the amateur will be eliminated. It certainly should be if this is to be a true democracy.

And this may not be a bad time again to bring up the question of open lawn tennis matches. There is no question that the professional tennis player is of just as high moral standing as the amateur. In fact the best of these today were star amateurs only a few years back.

With international matches out of the question for some time to come, we believe that if the United States Lawn Tennis Association would sanction some open matches and championships, they would do a fine thing for the game. That such matches would raise considerable money for relief purposes is unquestioned and we hope that some benefit matches or exhibitions may be arranged this summer. The U. S. L. T. A. has arranged its schedule for 1941; but it is certainly not too late to add to it.

College Tennis
Results May 23

Mich. State 8, Mich. Normal 1.
Seton Hall 6, Newark Eng. 2.
Cornell-Princeton, rain.
Catholic U. 5, Fordham 0.

Golf Schedule For Next Week

Sunday, May 25

Metropolitan Four-Ball League: Bear Hill at Tedesco; Bellevue at Salem; Thorny Lea at Framingham; South Shore at Trapelo.
Bay State Golf League: Maynard at Riverside; Brookline at Ponkapoag; Marlboro at Sandy Burr; Woburn at George Wright; Wildwood at Lexington.

Monday, May 26

Newspapermen's Golf Association at Pine Brook Valley.
Sectional qualifying round for U. S. open championship at Worcester.
W. G. A. team matches: The Country Club vs. Southern—first and second teams at T. C. C., third and fourth teams at Cohasset, fifth and sixth teams at Hoosic Whisick; Northern vs. Western—first and second teams at Brae Burn; third and fourth teams at Kernwood, fifth and sixth teams at United Shoe.

Wednesday, May 28

W. G. A. handicap tournaments: Classes A and B at Belmont; Classes C and D at Worcester.

Thursday, May 29

Twilight Four-Ball League: Wellesley at Weston; Winchester at Commonwealth; Charles River at Brae Burn.

Saturday, May 31

M. G. A. medal play tournament at Leicester, Hillcrest.
Tri-State matches for MacColl Cup at Oyster Harbors. (Continues Sunday.)

Goodall Golf

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—Horton Smith, who can putt as if he'd invented the pastime of golf, shot himself a pair of par 70's over the testing Fresh Meadow C. C., course yesterday, and after three rounds of the seven-round Goodall round-robin was in the lead any way you figured.

Chess

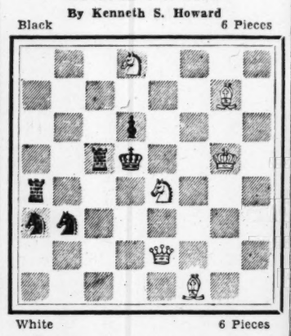
By Frederick R. Chevalier

May 24, 1941

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2351
By Kenneth S. Howard

Black 6 Pieces

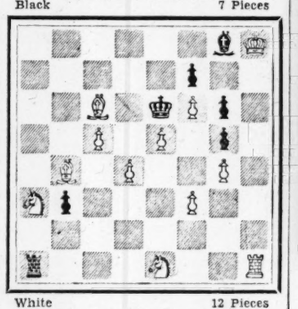


White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
Fourth and Fifth Prize, ex aequo, Informal Tourney, The Falkirk Herald, March 23, 1927.)

Problem No. 2352
By Kenneth S. Howard

Black 7 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First Prize Three Mover, Third Quarter, 1931. Die Schwalbe, Aug. 1931.)

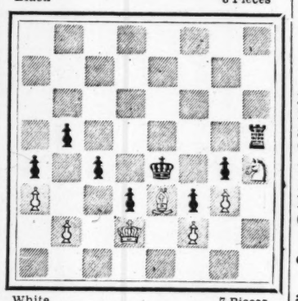
Solutions to Problems

No. 2349. R-R6
No. 2350. 1. K-Kt6 threatens
2. Kt-Q6ch
1. ——— Castles
2. KtxRch
1. ——— KPxP
2. Kt-Q6ch

End-Game No. 563. White wins: 1 R-K6 RxR; 2 RxRch, K-K5; 3 P-Q3ch, KxP; 4 B-B5 mate.

End-Game No. 564

Black 8 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

Black to play and win

(Lund-Nimzowitsch, Oslo, 1921. This may be familiar to long-time readers, but the play is very fine, and well worth re-examination!)

Botwinnik Triumph

Mikhail Botwinnik has won the championship tourney of the Soviet Union 2½ points ahead of Paul Keres, brilliant Estonian. The six competitors in this contest were the first six prize-winners in the 1940 championship event. Each player met each of the others four times, and Botwinnik had the distinction of making a plus score against each of his competitors. Keres was second, and Vassily Smyslov was third. Boleslavsky, Lilienthal, and Bondarevsky finished in the same order. The two tail-enders tied for first in the 1940 event!

Manhattan-Marshall Match

The 1941 New York Metropolitan League Team Championship ran true to form this year in that the two leading New York chess clubs were the leaders up to the last round. But this year the Marshall team had been held to a tie match by the North Jersey group, so that a win was necessary to return the championship to the Marshalls. As the first session of play drew to a close, the Marshalls led by a single point: 8½-7½, with two games adjourned. The first was a difficult ending with Mott-Smith having a pawn for the exchange against Heitner. Two more sessions finally resulted in a draw. Now the match hinged on the outcome of the game between F. J. Marshall, retired United States champion, and Arnold Denker, former New York state champion. The younger player had an extra pawn, but Marshall was able to draw, and thus regain the team championship for the club named in his honor.

Fine Marshall Champion

Even before the final round of the Marshall Chess Club championship tournament, Reuben Fine is assured of victory through a chain of 13 wins, and one draw, with Frank Marshall.

Reshevsky Game

This game put Reshevsky in the lead in his championship match with I. Horowitz, who defended a Queen's Game somewhat irregularly and never really achieved equality. Reshevsky, the master technician, nurtured his slight advantage, and despite a combination flurry on Horowitz's part, on his 25th move, eventually triumphed.

King's Indian Defense

Reshevsky White	Horowitz Black	Reshevsky White	Horowitz Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	25 Q-K3	Q-Kt6
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	26 PxB	QxQch
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	27 BxQ	R-K
4 P-K4	P-Q3	28 R-K	K-B
5 P-KKt3	Castles	29 B-Q4	P-KKt4
6 B-Kt2	P-K4	30 R-K3	R-K2
7 P-Q5	P-QR4	31 P-Kt3	P-R3
8 KKt-K2	Kt-R2	32 K-B	R-B2ch
9 Castles	Kt-B4	33 K-K	R-K2
10 P-KR3	Kt-K	34 K-Q	K-B2
11 B-K3	P-B4	35 P-QR3	Kt-B3
12 PxP	BxP	36 R-B3	Kt-K5
13 P-B4	P-Kt3	37 R-B5	K-Kt3
14 PxP	BxKP	38 K-B2	P-R4
15 P-KKt4	B-Q2	39 KBxKt	KtxB
16 RxRch	KxR	40 R-B8	PxP
17 Q-Q2	K-Kt	41 PxP	R-R2
18 Kt-Q4	R-B	42 P-Kt4	P-R5
19 QKt-Kt5	Kt-B3	43 K-Q3	R-R2
20 Kt-R7	R-R	44 R-Kt8ch	K-R3
21 QKt-B6	Q-K	45 R-Q8	Kt-Kt6
22 KtxB	QxKt	46 R-Q7	R-K8
23 Kt-B6	BxKt	47 BxP	R-QR8
24 B-Q4	KKt-K5	48 RxPch	Resigns

Soviet Game

Here is a modern Falkbeer! But Lilienthal delayed recapturing the QP too long, and suddenly found himself faced with unpleasant consequences and resigned on his 19th move, rather than fight on in vain.

Falkbeer Counter-Gambit

Keres White	Lilienthal Black	Keres White	Lilienthal Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	11 P-QR4	B-B4ch
2 P-KB4	P-Q4	12 K-R	B-B4
3 PxQP	P-K5	13 Kt-K5	B-QKt5
4 P-Q3	PxP	14 P-Kt4	B-B
5 BxP	Kt-KB3	15 B-K3	QKt-Q2
6 Kt-QB3	B-K2	16 P-Kt5	BxKt
7 Kt-B3	Castles	17 PxB	Kt-K5
8 Castles	QKt-Q2	18 P-Q6	KtxKt
9 B-B4	Kt-Kt3	19 PxKt	Resigns(a)
10 B-Kt3	P-QR4		

(a) If 19 . . . KtxKtP; 20 P-Q7! and White wins a piece. If 19 . . . PxP; 20 RxP, and Black cannot survive the complications.

College Track
Result May 23

Notre Dame 76, Wisconsin 55.

College Golf
Results May 23

Worcester Tech 6, R. I. State 0.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. NEW YORK
Seats at National League Field STA. 9600

Hall of Fame Golf

By a Staff Photographer

Francis Ouimet (left) and Chick Evans

These photos were taken back in 1922 at Brookline, Mass., when Jesse Sweetser of New York eliminated Evans in the final round of the national amateur, 3 and 2, and Ouimet went down before the steady golf of Rudy Knepper in the second round, 4 and 2. Jesse Guilford won the qualifying medal with 144 and Bobby Jones was second with 145. Sweetser topped Jones 8 and 7 and Evans beat Knepper 11 and 9 in the semifinals.

Reasons for Ouimet Choice Over That of 'Chick' Evans

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Having admitted already that in my opinion it was an error of judgment in limiting to four men the initial selections for the Golf Hall of Fame, let's now take up cudgels with some of the critics who apparently are in full accord with the committee's naming of Robert Tyre Jones, Jr., Walter C. Hagen and Gene Sarazen, but who question the right of Francis Ouimet to be named ahead of Charles E. Evans, Jr., Jerome P. Travers, Lawson Little, Jr., and some others. Particularly do they go to bat for Chick Evans.

To quote Francis J. Powers, for one:

"There are many and with good argument, who rate Evans second only to Jones among our amateurs. It is true that Ouimet and Evans have identical national championship records, two amateur titles and one open, but Chick's career was longer and more extensive. Only in the romance that always will surround Ouimet's victory over Harry Vardon and Ted Ray, the great British professionals, in the 1913 open is Evans' record lacking in comparison. Only Jones and Evans ever were able to win the Open and Amateur championships in the same season and Bobby, for all his greatness, never equalled Chick's 286 at Minikahda in 1916."

Richard Vidmer, New York columnist, says:

"But with all due respect to Francis Ouimet, one of the finest sportsmen in the game, it is difficult to see how he was selected above some of the others, if records of major victories are the basis for entry into the Hall of Fame. Ouimet won one national open title and two national amateur crowns. And that record can be matched and surpassed by several others. In fact, it was duplicated exactly by Chick Evans, who won the national open in 1916 and the national amateur in 1916 and 1920, and perhaps the feat of winning both the open and the amateur in the same year gives Evans a little the edge."

Left a Loophole

Vidmer left himself a loophole when he wrote, "if records of major victories are the basis of entry." Why should a record of victories be the sole consideration? The pioneer is remembered where others are forgotten. Ask the rank and file of golfers today when Chick Evans won his major titles and whom he defeated, and I doubt that many could answer, but thousands could recite about Ouimet's victory in 1913.

Through that victory Ouimet started a new era of golf in America. He stimulated the interest of boys and young men the country over, many of whom had looked upon golf, previously, as an "old man's" or "sissy" game. For the first time the country became truly golf minded among all ages and both sexes.

1913 Victory

In that 1913 victory Ouimet did a number of things eclipsing, in some respects, anything done before or since in golf championship competition. He captured the national open the first time he ever played in it, 20 years old at the time. He beat back the British invaders and, in the play-off, which was essentially match play, he triumphed over Vardon, who already had won the British open five times and who was destined to win it again the following year, and the burly Ted Ray, who had won the British open in 1912.

Ouimet was the FIRST amateur ever to win our national open. Up to that time the prominent amateurs who played in the national opens aspired to make a good showing, but with the possible exception of Walter J. Travis, I doubt if any of them ever had the slightest hope of winning. Their attitude may be summed up in what Jerome Travers had to say after Ouimet won, viz., "If he can do it, so can I," as he did, in 1915.

Stimulated Golf

The Ouimet victory, in other words, not only stimulated golf everywhere but it created new ambitions among the amateurs, since reflected in their victories and fine showings against the professionals in national open play, Evans included.

Now as to the comparative records of Ouimet and Evans entered into without the slightest thought of disparaging the brilliant record of the Chicagoan. Ouimet won the national open the first year he played in it. He won the national amateur the second time he qualified. In his first effort, 1913, he lost to the ultimate winner, Jerry Travers, whose comment, after a grand match, was that he had "beaten the best amateur golfer in America." That was a couple of weeks before Ouimet lived up to that praise by winning the open. The next year, when he won the national amateur at Ekwanok, he defeated Travers 6 and 5 in the final. Two years earlier, 1912, Travers had lambasted Chick Evans 7 and 6 in the national amateur final right out in Chick's own territory, the Chicago Golf Club.

Eighth Appearance

Having stated that Ouimet won the national open his first attempt, the national amateur the second time he qualified, we find that Evans won his first amateur and one open in 1916, his eighth appearance in national amateur match play. That he won both the amateur and open the same year was notable, but not surprising, in that when a golfer hits a stretch when he is "in the groove," he has his best chance to capitalize.

When Evans won the amateur in 1916, neither Ouimet nor Travers was a starter. Ouimet was ruled out by the U. S. G. A.; Travers was out through the passing on of his wife. Evans never has won a major title in which both Ouimet and Travers were contestants. He won the French amateur in 1911, defeating John G. Anderson in a 38-hole final; he played in the same event in 1914, with Ouimet and Travers also entered. Ouimet won it. He defeated Ouimet in the final of the 1920 national amateur, but Travers was not a starter. That only evened up the score between Ouimet and Evans in national amateur play, for Ouimet had beaten Chick in 1919 at Oakmont in the most thrilling amateur duel I ever saw. Ouimet was 29 for the first eight holes of the second round on that terrific course and he finally downed Evans at the 36th hole, after both had birdied the 35th to keep on even terms. In their only other individual meeting, the East vs. West match of 1915, before the national, Ouimet was three down and three to go, squared the match and won at the first extra, so that in two of three individual meetings he has downed the Chicagoan.

In Three Seasons

Evans won all three of his national titles within a matter of three playing seasons, two in 1916, the other in 1920. There were no championships in 1917 and 1918 because of the world war. Ouimet won his first in 1913, second in 1914 and third in 1931. Whose is the better long-range record? Evans failed to qualify for match play in 1925, 1929, 1930 and 1931 (three years in a row), 1938, 1939 and 1940. He was in a play-off in 1930. Seven times, therefore, in 30 consecutive years he failed to qualify.

Ouimet, in 23 trys (seven less than Evans) failed four times to qualify, but was in two play-offs. Evans has won 52 national amateur matches, as against 39 for Ouimet, but he had won 13 before Ouimet's first appearance in national match play. Since 1913, Ouimet's first year, both have won the same number of matches, 39, with Evans having played in 26, Ouimet in 23.

Ouimet's Victories

In the comparison of the "Greats" whom Ouimet and Evans have beaten, Ouimet is far out ahead. His list of victims among stalwarts who have won national amateur titles, includes Bobby Jones, Jerome Travers, Chick Evans, Lawson Little, Jr., George Von Elm, E. C. Fownes, Jr., Robert A. Gardner, Max Marston and Jesse Guilford, nine men who among them have won 18 national amateur titles.

Evans' victims among past champions including the years before Ouimet's participation, are Ouimet, Walter J. Travis, Robert A. Gardner, Jesse Sweetser, W. C. Fownes, Jr., and Eben Byers, six men who among them have won ten national amateur titles. Evans never vanquished in national play, Bobby Jones, or Jerome Travers and twice he was downed by Jesse Guilford.

Ouimet in national amateur play, furthermore, has downed five winners of national opens, viz., Jones, Travers, Evans, Tommy Armour, and Lawson Little, Jr. He has downed Harry Vardon, six times British open champion; Cyril Tolley, twice British amateur champion and Willie Hunter, winner of a British amateur, and, incidentally the man who beat Evans in 1923. He has halved a Walker Cup match with Roger Wethered, once British amateur champion and once in a tie for a British open.

Evans has been in five finals and lost three of them; Ouimet has been in three and won two of them. Ouimet has been a member of every American Walker Cup team, 10 in all, and captain of four, and was on the 1921 international team that preceded Walker Cup play as was Evans. Evans has been on only three Walker Cups and never played higher than third position. Ouimet played as top man twice. Ouimet has been semifinalist in the British amateur; Chick never past the fifth round.

Did You Know?

Night baseball dates back to 1880. Some time during that year two amateur teams played a game under electric lights at Nantucket Beach, Massachusetts.

Around The Hub

Giants Here Tomorrow

After the Braves close their brief Allston series with the New York Giants tomorrow, Casey Stengel adds a few games to his eastern road schedule. He keeps a night date at the Polo Grounds on Tuesday and also plays single afternoon engagements there Wednesday and Thursday. He plays two games at Philadelphia on Friday and one the following day. Then comes a Braves Field series with the four western clubs of the National League.

For the first time in many years, no Saturday game is booked in Boston next week. The Braves, as previously mentioned, are in Philadelphia. The Red Sox after their holiday double-header with the New York Yankees, take a night train for Detroit and open a three-game series at Briggs Stadium on Saturday.

N. E. Meet at Tech

Rhode Island State College qualified 14 men during yesterday's trials in the New England intercollegiate track and field meet at Tech's Briggs Field in Cambridge. The finals today start at 2.

One record was broken and one mark was equalled, but officials were not able to allow them to go into the books as such because of a strong favoring east wind. Walter Hall of Tufts bettered Eddie Dugger's 220-yard low hurdle record with a 23.7 performance and Frank Floyd of Brown saw his record-equalling 220 time of 21.4 disallowed because of the following breeze.

Bobby Carroll of Northeastern turned in his best half-mile time when he qualified in the second heat of the 880 trials in 1m. 56.3s. His time also was the fastest turned in yesterday, Robert Dixon of R. I. State winning the first heat in 1.57.7 and Bob Bowen of Connecticut taking the third heat in 2.02.2.

Following R. I. State with 14 qualifiers were: Boston College with 13 (a surprise threat); Holy Cross 12, Maine 8, Springfield, Tufts, Tech and Brown 5 each, Northeastern, New Hampshire 4 each, Bowdoin 3, Bates and Wesleyan 2 each, Boston University and Connecticut one apiece.

College Baseball
Results May 23

California 8, Carleton 0.
Detroit 6, Wayne 3.
Ithaca College 5, Panzer 3.
Ohio State 22, Notre Dame 9.
Providence Fr. 11, R. I. State Fr. 6.
Michigan State 3, W. Mich. St. T. 2.
Penn M. C. 8, Washington Col. 4.
Penn 8, Dartmouth 3 (first).
Dartmouth 4, Penn 2 (second).
Temple 12, Maryland 3.
Villanova 7, Ursinus 2.
Wisconsin 6, Northwestern 3.

Fred Perry Blames Pros For Controversy Over Open Tennis

LEXINGTON, Va., May 24 (AP)—Fred J. Perry, former British Davis Cup star and lately a standout among the tennis professionals, blamed the money players yesterday for the controversy over open tournaments.

Having just digested his first taste of collegiate coaching at Washington and Lee University, Perry fired a shot into the game's long-time argument before leaving for the National pro tournament at Chicago.

"Contrary to popular notion," Perry said, "the reason they don't have open tournaments in tennis on the same basis as golf, rests with the professionals, not the amateurs."

"If the professionals would go to the amateur association tomorrow and ask them to take charge of open tournaments instead of trying to force the hand of the amateur body, then I feel sure the idea would become a reality."

Speaking frankly in view of his own pro status, Perry continued, "the professionals want to run the show when they aren't as qualified for the driver's seat as the amateur body. After all, the amateur association has been successfully conducting tennis tournaments for several decades, establishing contacts all over the country with people interested in the future of the games, and are therefore in a better position to operate the open tourneys."

Amateurs and pros have been torn in a standstill strife for years over the amateur ruling body's ban against its members participating in open meets and Perry suggested that the issue could be solved by allowing the amateurs to remain in control, take all the gate, while guaranteeing the prize money for the pros.

"The public would get better tennis, the amateur body would maintain control of the game, the amateur players would improve their game by playing against the best pros, the professionals would get nation-wide publicity which some of the really fine teaching professionals now lack, and above all, it would clean up the game in certain cases."

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.
St. Louis	23	9	.719
Brooklyn	22	12	.647
New York	17	14	.548
Chicago	14	16	.467
Cincinnati	15	18	.455
Pittsburgh	12	16	.429
Boston	12	19	.387
Philadelphia	10	21	.323

Results May 23
Cincinnati 8, Chicago 4.
St. Louis 2, Pittsburgh 1, night.
Only games scheduled.

Minor League

By the Associated Press

Results May 23

International League
Newark 10, Syracuse 2.
Buffalo 12, Toronto 3.
Jersey City-Baltimore, rain.
Rochester-Montreal, rain.

American Association
Toledo 10, Louisville 8.
Indianapolis 7, Columbus 4 (second game called end second, curfew).
Minneapolis 13, Milwaukee 7.
St. Paul 3, Kansas City 2.

Pacific Coast League
Hollywood 8, Portland 3.
San Diego 1, San Francisco 0.
Sacramento 7, Los Angeles 3.
Oakland 6, Seattle 4.

Texas League
Houston 5, Beaumont 0.
Tulsa 8-4, Oklahoma City 2-2.
Dallas 13, Fort Worth 0.
Shreveport-San Antonio, wet grounds.

Southern Association
Birmingham 6, Chattanooga 5.
New Orleans 5, Atlanta 4.
Nashville-Little Rock (2), rain.
Knoxville-Memphis, rain.

Eastern League
Scranton 5, Birmingham 4 (13 innings).
Williamsport 5, Springfield 2.
Elmira 2, Hartford 1.
Albany-Wilkes Barre, wet grounds.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Cleveland	26	12	.684
Chicago	20	13	.606
New York	19	17	.528
Boston	15	15	.500
Detroit	17	18	.486
Philadelphia	14	19	.424
Washington	14	21	.400
St. Louis	11	21	.344

Results May 23
Boston 9, New York 9, called 9th, darkness.
Chicago 7, Detroit 1 (first).
Detroit 9, Chicago 0 (second).
Cleveland 4, St. Louis 2, night.
Washington vs. Philadelphia, night, rain.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	175,000
Previous day's sales	261,580
1941 volume to date	51,574,689
1940 volume to date	106,726,348

Stocks Shift Narrowly In Dull Market

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—A little bidding seeped into the stock market today and lifted a number of favorites fractions to around a point.

Dealings were exceptionally sluggish, however, and many issues failed to take on any real rising vigor. Near the final hour plus signs had a shade the best of it.

Several aircrafts exhibited relative strength, apparently reflecting upward revision of the Government's plane expansion program.

Advances were posted for Consolidated Aircraft, Lockheed, Glenn Martin, Boeing, U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Great Northern, Southern Pacific, General Motors, Chrysler, J. C. Penney and Kennecott.

Backward were Sears Roebuck, Texas Corp., Woolworth and Anaconda.

Wall Street viewed the news from the battle of Crete a bit more optimistically but many buyers inclined to conservatism pending more definite indications of the outcome. Business developments were fairly cheerful marketwise.

Holders of rail equipment shares found scant comfort in reports from this industry that shortage of steel plate supplies during April and May prevented completion of some 5,000 freight cars by private shops.

Unless arrangements soon are made for more liberal procurement of necessary materials, it was said, car builders fear there will be little chance of delivering by Oct. 1 (the peak traffic period) the bulk of the 48,000 to 50,000 cars on their books.

Notice was taken of the summary of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association disclosing both production and shipments of lumber in the week ended May 17 were slightly under the previous week but 8 and 9 per cent, respectively, above the corresponding period a year ago. New orders exceeded the week before and the like 1940 week.

Bond Market Mixed

The bond market was mixed today, U. S. Governments holding firm in over the counter trading while corporate gains and losses were well balanced on the stock exchange.

The new Government 2½s of 1956-58, on a when issued basis, were up 3/32 point over yesterday's close in some over-the-counter dealings. Other federals were unchanged to up 2/32.

Among industrials and second grade rails which sold slightly higher were Erie 5s of '75, Illinois Central 4¾s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, Pacific Gas 3¾s, Studebaker 6s, Baltimore & Ohio convertibles of '60, American Telephone 3¼s of '66 and Northern Pacific 4s.

The scattered losses were registered on Continental Oil 2¾s, Third Avenue adjusted 5s of '60, American & Foreign Power 5s, and Atchison 4s of '95.

Trading in foreign bonds was dull, with slightly higher prices for Canada 4s, Cuba 4½s of '77, French 7½s unstabilized and Argentine 4s of '72.

U. S. Manufacturers Found Operating At 98 P. C. of Capacity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—Manufacturers were operating at 98 per cent of capacity at the end of March, according to a survey of more than 200 companies by the Conference Board. This compares with average operating rates of 84 per cent six months ago and 77 per cent in March, 1940, the board reported today.

"The figures are based on rated capacity and they do not necessarily mean that manufacturers have reached a limit beyond which expansion is impossible," the board added. "They do mean, however, that from now on increased output can be obtained, as a general rule, only by expansion in plant and equipment, the use of additional shifts, increased overtime, or some combination thereof."

Of the 206 companies surveyed, 94 were running at 100 per cent or higher at the end of March, while the other 112 had room for further expansion before reaching full capacity, the board said.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, May 24

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables‡	$4.03½	$4.03½	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2321	.2321	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—d'chma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugos'via—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Arg'tina—peso‡†	.2375	.2375	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1500	.1500	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4100	.4100	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3031	.3031	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2455	.2455	•
Shanghai—dol	.0547	.0547	•
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4990	.4990	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8725	.8725	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	4	47¼	47	47	
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	44½	44½	44½	M'y20
7¾	5⅛	Adams Ex (.40e)	7	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	3	20	20	20	M'y21
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	15	40	38¾	38¾	— ¾
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y19
5	3⅞	Alaska Jun (½)	1	4	4	4	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	15	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	3	5⅞	5¾	5¾	M'y22
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	7	7	7	M'y23
21½	15¼	Alleghany pr pf	1	15½	15¼	16½	M'y23
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (½g)	3	21½	20⅞	21½	+ ⅜
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	3	8	7¾	7¾	M'y22
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	149	149	149	—1½
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	M'y20
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	2	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	M'y23
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	2	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
80	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	3	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	M'y14
37	25½	Allis-Ch (1½e)	7	26¾	26	26⅛	— ⅛
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (½g)	1	17	17	17	+ ¾
1¼	1⅛	Amal Leather	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y23
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'y15
55¼	44	Amerada Cp (2)	6	54	53⅞	54	M'y23
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	1	17	17	17	M'y23
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	5	45¾	44¼	44¼	M'y22
8¼	5½	Am Bank Note	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y22
8¼	5¼	Am Bosch	11	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'y23
38	29⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	M'y22
13¼	1	Am Cable & R	5	1½	1½	1½	M'y23
95¼	79	Am Can (4)	6	79¾	79¾	79¾	— ¼
185	172	Am Can pf (7)	1	172	172	172	M'y19
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	M'y23
71½	56	Am C & F pf (7)	3	66	66	66	
23⅛	18½	Am Ch & C(.80g)	1	18½	18½	18½	M'y23
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	M'y22
121	105	Am Chicle (4a)	2	105½	105½	105½	M'y23
8¾	6½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y16
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	M'y15
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (1½g)	5	13½	13½	13½	M'y20
3⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y20
5	3¾	Am European	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 8
1⅛	⅝	Am & For Pow	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	M'y20
21	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	5	18⅜	18	18⅜	M'y21
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y12
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	2	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	M'y22
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	3	3	3	M'y23
30	27	Am H & L pf (3)	2	27½	27½	27½	M'y23
51	45	Am Home (2.40)	1	45	45	45	— ¼
17⅛	11⅝	Am Ice	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	M'y23
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	5	22½	22¼	22¼	
4¼	3¼	Am Internat'l	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	M'y23
13¼	11¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'y23
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
94⅝	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	1	82	82	82	—1⅛
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	3	18	17¾	17¾	M'y22
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	4	1	1	1	
46¾	30	AmP&L$6pf(3k)	1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	M'y23
39	25	APL $5 pf (2½k)	2	30	30	30	+ ½
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	6	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
7	5⅛	Am Saf R (¼g)	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'y20
8¾	7⅛	Am Seat (½e)	3	8	8	8	M'y22
45¼	34	Am Sm & R (1g)	12	40	40	40	+1
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	145	145	145	—1¼
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	42	42	42	+ ½
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ½
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	9	10⅛	10	10	M'y21
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.60g)	1	11½	11½	11½	M'y23
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	5	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	M'y22
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	84	84	84	M'y23
14½	12⅛	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'y21
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	5	150½	150	150½	+ ½
73½	63¼	Am Tobacco (5)	2	63¼	63	63	—1
74½	63¼	Am Tob B (5)	5	63¼	63	63	—1
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147½	147½	147½	M'y23
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	3	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	M'y23
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	61	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
99⅛	89⅝	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Apr28
8⅜	5½	AmWoolen	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	2	57¾	57¼	57¾	+ ½
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	M'y13
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	9	25⅞	25⅝	25¾	
14¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	3	12	12	12	M'y22
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	M'y23
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	M'y14
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	M'y23
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	M'y23
5½	4	Armour Ill	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	2	53¾	53½	53½	M'y22
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	25¼	Arm Cork (½g)	5	25¼	25¼	25¼	
87⅜	67⅜	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	7	7	7	M'y 6
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y22
7⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	82	82	82	+ ½
99½	87	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	1	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	M'y20
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y 9
30⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	4	27	27	27	
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	3	67½	66¾	67	M'y23
21¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	1	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	6	18¼	17¾	17¾	M'y22
30	16½	Atl G&W In pf	1	26½	26½	26½	
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	8	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
110¼	107⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	M'y22
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	30	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'y23
50	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49⅛	49	49⅛	M'y23
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	61	61	61	M'y22
7	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y22
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y16
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	15	3	3	3	
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Looco ct	2	13	12⅞	13	
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y22
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	1	6	6	6	
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'y23
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	7	7	7	M'y21
9⅞	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
24⅞	18¾	Bath IrWks(¾g)	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	26½	26½	26½	M'y23
25½	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23⅞	23¾	23¾	— ½
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	M'y 8
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	110	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	110	110	110	M'y23
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	2	34¼	34	34	— ⅜
20⅞	15⅛	Benef I L (.45g)	1	16¼	16	16¼	+ ½
57	55	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55	55	55	M'y17
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¾
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	5	70	69¾	70	+ ½
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122¼	122¼	122¼	M'y23
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	M'y21
21¼	16½	Black &Dk(1.60)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	M'y23
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox(.15g	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
18⅜	14¾	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	M'y21
18⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	4	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅜
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	M'y21
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	6	20	20	20	—1
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co(.60g)	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .40g	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	M'y23
1⅞	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y21
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	32	32	32	M'y23
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y23
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	M'y23
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (½g)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	M'y23
41	30⅞	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	M'y22
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	42	42	42	+1⅝
21½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y21
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y23
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	1	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	M'y22
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	30	30	30	M'y 2
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	M'y22
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	M'y23
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y23
34¼	24	Bullard Co (½g)	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	M'y23
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30	30	30	+ ⅛
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'y21
53¼	49	Burling pf (4¼)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	M'y23
8¾	7⅝	Burr Add (.30g)	1	8	8	8	
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
21⅜	19¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'y23
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	8	8	8	
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	M'y23
		C					
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	3	19¼	19	19	M'y22
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	⅞	Callahan Z-Lead	12	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y23
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (.60g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	M'y22
13¾	11⅜	Canada Dry .60)	4	11½	11⅜	11⅜	M'y23
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	1	3½	3½	3½	
39⅞	34½	Cannon Mills ½g	1	34½	34½	34½	M'y22
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	4	2⅜	2¼	2¼	M'y20
30½	22	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	26½	25½	26½	M'y21
3½	2⅛	Car & Gen (.10)	11	2⅝	2⅛	2½	— ⅜
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	54	54	54	— ⅞
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	41½	41½	41½	— ½
28⅜	19	Celanese (½g)	3	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
10	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	4	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	M'y23
22⅜	16¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'y22
2⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y22
3	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y22
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y22
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr21
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	4	29¾	29½	29½	M'y23
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'y23
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (½g)	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ½g	3	18⅜	18¼	18¼	
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	15	15	15	M'y12
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	9	35¼	34½	35¼	+ ⅝
102½	97¼	Ches & O pf (4)	3	97½	97¼	97¼	M'y 1
3	2¼	Ches Corp	46	2¼	2¼	2¼	
1½	⅜	Chi & E Ill	3	1	1	1	— ⅛
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2⅜	⅛	Chi Great West	3	2	2	2	
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	8	6½	6½	6½	—

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	6	11½	11½	11½	M'y23
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	M'y16
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	M'y23
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y15
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	9	¼	¼	¼	M'y13
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y21
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	M'y22
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'y20
27⅛	11¼	Childs Co	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'y23
72⅛	55½	Chrysler (3g)	3	56⅜	55⅞	56⅜	+ ¾
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.50g)	11	10	10	10	+ ¼
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y21
37¾	31¼	Clark Eq (¾g)	1	32	32	32	M'y23
33¾	25	Clev Gr B (.40g)	2	26	25¾	25¾	M'y22
36⅜	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	11	35⅝	34½	35	M'y22
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	2	31⅝	32½	32½	— ½
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	2	8.8⅝	8.8½	8.8⅝	
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	— ⅝
13¼	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	25	13¼	13	13	M'y23
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102⅜	102¾	102¾	M'y13
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	2	19	19	19	M'y21
20	14	Col Fuel&I (½g)	4	15	15	15	M'y19
21¾	16	Col Br A (.90g)	6	16	16	16	M'y23
21	15⅞	Col Br B (.90g)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅜
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	3	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
82⅛	73⅛	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	73	73	73	— ⅛
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	M'y23
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'y21
80⅛	69⅞	Col Carb (1g)	1	76	76	76	M'y21
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	4	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ½
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	100	100	M'y22
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	9	29½	29	29½	+ ⅜
110	104	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	M'y16
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼e)	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	M'y23
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	51	51	51	+ ¼
30⅛	24⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	31	24⅞	24¾	24¾	— ¼
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y12
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	3	15⅛	15	15	M'y23
29⅝	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	31	27¼	25½	26⅝	+1⅛
15⅞	11	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	M'y23
7½	5¾	Cons Cop (¼g)	5	6⅜	6¼	6¼	M'y22
23⅜	17¾	Cons Edison (2)	7	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
27⅜	11¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	5	96¼	95½	95½	— ½
¾	½	Con Film Ind	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y19
8⅝	7¼	Cons F pf (½k)	3	8	8	8	
31⅛	23⅜	Cons Laundries	3	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	M'y20
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½g)	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
1⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	½	½	½	M'y20
3½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
23¾	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
106⅝	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	M'y 3
157⅜	12½	Container (½g)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
141⅝	7⅝	Cont Bak (A)	4	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
1⅛	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	1	¼	¼	¼	
98	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	6	97	97	97	+ ⅝
40½	32⅝	Cont Can (1g)	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
8¼	6⅜	Cont Dia F (1)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
39⅜	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ¼
4⅛	2¾	Cont Motors	8	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
22½	17⅜	Cont O Del (½g)	16	21⅞	21½	21¾	
23½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	1	17¼	17¼

Commerce and Finance

Wholesale Price Index at Highest Level in Last Four Years

Business and Industry

Babson Says Pessimism Is Overdone

By Roger W. Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—In view of the changed situation in Washington following the collaboration between United France and Germany, the war will be shorter than most people think. Although we may, directly or indirectly, convoy shipments to England yet, with Congress in its present mood, there is no chance of the United States now declaring war.

New Dealers Weakening

For this, and other reasons, there is no cause for the pessimism which is about today in Washington, New York, and most of the large cities. It is true that huge sums of money are being taken from the rich through terribly high taxes. This money is being given either to labor in the form of high wages of short hours, or is being distributed to the unfortunate through various forms of relief. Billions are being spent on tanks and airplanes; but are these any more wasteful than pleasure cars and crime? Crime alone, last year, cost this country $15,000,000,000.

Labor Leaders on Defensive

Labor leaders may have seen their best days for some time to come. During the past eight years labor has had the sympathy of not only the Administration, but also of a large part of the public. Even the newspapers of the country found it bad business to combat labor. Hence, labor leaders have been riding "high, wide, and handsome." This situation has greatly changed during the past few days. Strikes have become unpopular and labor leaders have been put on the defensive.

President Roosevelt and "Ma" Perkins may not have the fortitude to get after these labor leaders as they did the bankers and the utilities; but things move very fast these days. Who would have thought that memberships on the New York Stock Exchange—which sold for $650,000 twelve years ago—could now be bought for only $20,000. Wage workers will be protected in their desire to organize and bargain collectively; but they will not be allowed to defy the Anti-Trust laws or hold up American consumers.

What About Inflation

Congress has increased the debt limit to $65,000,000,000. Unless there is a negotiated peace within a reasonable time, this debt will approach $100,000,000,000. Whether we will come to the printing of the currency, I do not know. Washington insists that dangerous inflation will be prevented through high taxation, price fixing, and forcing wage workers to put a portion of their money into government bonds instead of spending it. This might keep people from bidding up prices. Things which are largely wasteful or harmful will be taxed especially heavily.

On the other hand, it must be realized that inflation in some form will be one of the methods to be used for defraying the expenses of a long war. Some readjustment of the currency will be needed in order to hold our foreign trade and compete with foreign nations where inflation has already gotten well under way. A mild form of inflation might be quite helpful to business and offers one way of reducing our public debt.

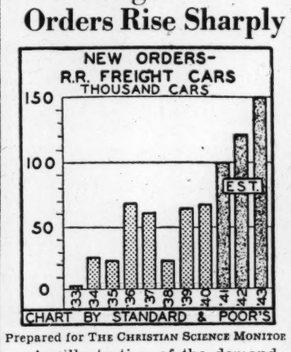
Most of the pessimism now floating about comes from the older businessmen who cannot forget the "good old days" when taxes were very low and they could do as they pleased. The nation owes these bankers, manufacturers, and merchants a tremendous lot, and should treat them with respect. Statistics show, however, that they are rapidly disappearing and their places are being taken by younger men who never knew those good old days. These younger men accept present conditions as normal and do not worry about taxes, government regulations, and other handicaps.

As I travel about the country, it is interesting to note the difference in the attitude of members of our regular Chambers of Commerce from the attitude of the members of the Junior Chambers,—the "Jaycees" as they are called. Most of the resolutions passed by the older groups are against something; they are trying to sweep back the ocean with a broom.

The resolutions passed by the Jaycees are for something; they are interested in launching a ship to sail the seas! Every year more and more of these Jaycees are coming into a position of authority. After returning from a speaking engagement before a sedate Chamber of Commerce, I am a blue pessimist; but after speaking to a group of these Jaycees, I am a rip-roaring bull.

I am not pigheaded about economic conditions; nor have I rose-colored glasses on while writing this column. Some day America and the world will witness another very severe depression; but this may also wipe out the impractical features of the New Deal and again put industry, thrift, initiative, and courage back into the saddle. This, however, is some years off. In the meantime, World War II is to be finished and—after a short, sharp readjustment period—we should have several years of prosperity during the Reconstruction Period which is to follow.

New Freight Car Orders Rise Sharply



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An illustration of the demand for heavy equipment is the high level of freight car orders. About 100,000 will be bought this year and, according to the OPM, 120,000 and 150,000 will be ordered during 1942 and 1943, respectively.

Bond & Goodwin Head Comments On Suspension by SEC

NEW YORK—William A. Smart, President of Bond & Goodwin, Inc., made the following comment with respect to the decision of the Securities & Exchange Commission in the American Wringer case:

"The charge against us in the American Wringer Company matter resulted from our becoming a member of a joint account previously established by Barrett & Co. and Satterfield & Lohrke for a limited amount of common stock of American Wringer Company.

"We were a member of this joint account for a period of only 23 days in January, 1940. During this period the firm made only one purchase on this account of 50 shares from another dealer and one sale of 100 shares to one of our regular customers. When . . . advised of the constructions which might be placed upon any such participation the account was promptly terminated. We had no intention whatsoever of using the account for the purpose of affecting the price of the stock. The underwritten stock was never offered for sale or sold.

"In order to avoid the necessity of submitting to the great expense, annoyance and loss of time involved in a prolonged hearing on an unintentional violation, we have stipulated with the Commission for a penalty which it considered fair, but without any admission on our part of any intention to violate or disregard the Federal securities laws or the rules of the Commission. No one but ourselves lost by our activities in this matter."

American Type Founders

NEW YORK (AP) — American Type Founders, Inc., and subsidiaries reported today net profit for the year ended March 31 of $301,283, equal to 53 cents on common shares and compared with $89,591, equal to 16 cents a share for the year ended March 31, 1940.

Farmers Gain Millions Due To Price Rise

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—Recent sharp advances in commodity prices have put millions of extra dollars into the pockets of farmers who stored 1940 cotton and wheat under the Agriculture Department's "ever-normal granary" crop program.

Designed to assure ample reserves for the country and stable prices for farmers, this program permits growers to store crops under Government loans with the privilege of redeeming them and selling them in the market should prices advance above loan rates.

Taking advantage of the program, farmers placed 3,163,000 bales of cotton and 278,000,000 bushels of wheat from last year's crops under Government loans, which averaged about 9.3 cents a pound for cotton and 65 cents a bushel for wheat.

These farmers have been able to cash in on tidy profits as a result of recent price advances. With cotton selling around 12 cents a pound at New York and wheat at close to a dollar a bushel at Chicago, growers could redeem loan commodities and sell at the higher prices.

Agriculture Department officials said that on the basis of current prices, loan cotton was bringing from $10 to $20 a bale above the redemption cost, depending on staple lengths.

Wheat, likewise, was said to be bringing from 10 to 20 cents a bushel above the redemption cost.

Officials said that about 1,650,000 of the 3,163,000 bales of 1940 cotton stored under loans had been redeemed. They estimated that approximately 100,000,000 bushels of the 1940 loan wheat also had been redeemed.

The recent price advances were attributed by officials to trade speculation over the possibility that Government loans on 1941 crops would be made at much higher rates.

The loan rates tend to set minimum market prices. Farmers would be reluctant to sell if they could get more through Government loans.

Reserve Stocks of Autos Reported as Non-Existent

DETROIT, May 24 (AP)—A little more than two months ago some quarters in the motorcar industry were worrying about the "greatest reserve stock" in the history of automobile manufacturing; today that surplus—estimated at one time to have reached a total of more than 600,000 units—no longer exists.

Under the pressure of the heaviest retail demand the motorcar industry ever has experienced few dealers have more than a display stock on hand. In the opinion of a number of leading sales authorities none of them will have more cars than they need during the remainder of the 1941 model year despite the heavy production programs scheduled.

See Raw Materials Shortage

Some of the producers are apprehensive as to the continued availability of raw materials. One company producing in large volume recently almost exhausted its supply of fender steel and only by extraordinary effort managed to obtain an emergency shipment that enabled it to avoid at least a brief suspension of work in its fender department.

One of the interesting things about the present situation in the car industry is that nobody is worrying about a "used car problem." This oldest of bugaboos in the industry has been shelved temporarily at least, apparently because of the almost general impression that with a curtailment of new car output effective next August 1, used cars will be in increasing demand.

Further Cut in Output Seen

Nowhere among the car manufacturers is there any inclination to believe that the initial curtailment of a little more than 20 per cent in new car output will hold through the 1942 model period. An additional cut that would bring the aggregate of 1942 new car production down to around 3,200,000 is believed in some quarters to be already under consideration, with announcement to be withheld until perhaps around the end of the present calendar year.

Car and truck production this week, according to Ward's Reports, Inc., will reach 133,560 units. This compares with 127,255 assemblies last week when production at several points was impeded by strikes. A year ago this week output totaled 96,810 cars and trucks.

Ward's said that April reports indicated that month was the highest retail registration period in automotive history. May volume, it added, is continuing in similarly high ground.

DETROIT (AP)—Retail car and truck sales in the United States during April totaled 557,192 units, the Automobile Manufacturers Association reported. The total included 483,273 passenger cars and 73,919 commercial vehicles.

Retail sales in April, 1940, totaled 411,277 units.

The figures for last month bring to 1,874,817 vehicles the total retail sales of pasesnger cars and trucks for the first four months of the 1941 calendar year. This aggregate included 1,581,889 passenger units and 292,928 commercial vehicles.

The virtually unprecedented demand for motor vehicles is shown in a breakdown of the retail sales for each of the four months since January 1. January sales numbered 371,718; February 420,109; March 525,798, and April 557,192.

Factory output during the same four months totaled slightly under 2,000,000 units.

Passenger car and truck production this week, according to Automotive News, will aggregate 132,219 units, compared with last week's estimated 124,933. Production in the comparable period a year ago was 98,115 vehicles.

If the present pace continues through the final week of May, the publication says, the total for the month will approximate 545,000 units.

The survey credits General Motors division with 54,845 units this week against last week's 50,292; Chysler divisions with 29,330 compared with 26,012 in the preceding week, and Ford output is placed at 30,700 vehicles contrasting with 31,192 last week.

New Issues Total Lower This Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities by non-government sources slowed this week as the new treasury offering took the spotlight.

New issues during the week ended May 22 totaled only $29,526,472 compared with $77,323,663 the previous week, Standard & Poor's Corp. said.

New capital raised by private corporations was small, amounting to approximately $3,000,000, virtually all of which was taken by railroads.

Comparisons follow:

	This wk.	Prev. wk.	Yr. ago
Municipal	$6,909,300	$14,350,177	$4,342,000
Public Utility	.....	5,871,000	—
Railroad	2,895,000	5,880,000	—
Industrial	.....	50,200,000	—
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	1,773,000
Stock	19,722,172	1,022,486	300,000
Total	29,526,472	77,323,663	6,415,000

Commodity Prices Still Tend Upward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Sharply rising prices for textile products, chiefly cotton goods, and continued advances for farm products and foods accounted in large measure for the increase of 0.7 per cent in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of nearly 900 prices series during the week ended May 17. The index currently is 84.6 per cent of the 1926 average, the highest level of the past four years.

Marked price advances were reported for cotton goods, grains, dairy products and a wide range of industrial products including oils and fats, crude rubber and petroleum products.

The continued tight shipping situation, heavy demand and Congressional action on higher loan values for certain crops largely accounted for the widespread increases, the report stated. The all-commodity index now stands approximately 13 per cent above the 1939 low point which occurred during the week ended August 19, shortly before the declaration of war. The level is nearly 8 per cent above the corresponding week in 1940. The increase in the last four weeks has amounted to approximately 2 per cent.

Each of the 10 major commodity groups, except housefurnishing goods and building materials, showed increases ranging from 0.2 per cent for metals and metal products to 1.2 per cent for textile products and 1.6 per cent for farm products. For the second consecutive week the index for lumber dropped with a decrease of 0.3 per cent.

(1926=100)

Commodity grps	May 17 1941	May 10 1941	P.C. Changes to May 17 '41 From May 10 1941	May 18 1940
All commod'ies	84.6	84.0	+ 0.7	+ 7.8
Farm products	76.3	75.1	+ 1.6	+11.9
Foods	79.7	79.0	+ 0.9	+11.2
Hides & leather	106.1	105.3	+ 0.8	+ 3.6
Textile	82.4	81.4	+ 1.2	+13.5
Fuel & light mtls	75.6	74.9	+ 0.9	+ 4.6
Metal & products	98.1	97.9	+ 0.2	+ 3.6
Bldg materials	100.2	100.3	— 0.1	+ 8.1
Chem & allied	83.7	83.1	+ 0.7	+ 9.0
Housefurnish'gs	92.3	92.3		+ 2.7
Misc commod	79.4	79.0	+ 0.5	+ 1.5
Raw materials	79.3	78.4	+ 1.1	+ 9.8
Semimnfd atcls	86.4	85.8	+ 0.7	+ 9.9
Manufactrd com	87.2	86.7	+ 0.6	+ 6.6
Com other than farm products	86.5	85.9	+ 0.7	+ 7.1
Com other than farm and foods	87.3	86.9	+ 0.5	+ 5.3

U. S. Rubber Stockholders To Discuss Arms Making

NEW YORK (AP)—Expected defense demands on United States Rubber Co. prompted a call for a special stockholders meeting July 8 to vote on widening the firm's present charter to permit additional activities, "possibly including the making of munitions."

A statement outlining the company's plan said: "It is expected that the Government of the United States may soon call upon the company to engage in activities important to the national defense."

Montreal Curb Head

Blank & Stoller

Andrew S. Beaubien

Elected Chairman of the Montreal Curb Market for the 1941-42 term, succeeding Grant Johnston, who has retired. Mr. Beaubien, a partner of L. G. Beaubien & Co., has just recently been re-elected to the Governing Committee of the Montreal Stock Exchange and is a former chairman of the Canadian Commodity Exchange, Inc.

Oil Leaders Agree To Consult OPACS Before Price Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—Oil company executives have agreed not to institute further increases "of a substantial character" in gasoline prices without prior consultation with Leon Henderson, price administrator.

The agreement was announced by officials of the office of price administration and civilian supply after a conference with representatives of major firms operating in New England and the mid-Atlantic area.

Officials said that industry representatives contended that recent increases in gasoline prices have been due to "cleaning up of distress gasoline stocks and increases in cost."

It was the consensus, officials said, that no further substantial raises in gasoline prices are called for unless basic cost conditions change.

The conference also discussed prices of fuel oil and lubricants. Officials said that a conference would be held soon with crude oil producers and buyers.

B. I. S. May Pay Out of Surplus

BASLE, Switzerland (AP)—Directors of the Bank for International Settlements decided to ask the General Assembly to declare the customary 6 per cent dividend June 9, making the disbursement from accumulated reserves for the first time. The bank's eleventh business year ended March 31.

Retail Buying 12 to 16 P. C. Above '40 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail buying continued at a brisk pace this week, with sales averaging 12 to 16 per cent above last year for the country as a whole, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

"National cotton week opened with energetic retail promotions, which contributed heavily to total store turnover," the credit agency said.

A few centers noted a somewhat slower movement of household appliances.

Deliveries on refrigerators and washers were becoming spottier.

Summer floor coverings continued in strong demand, but interest in pile fabrics was said to be waning.

Sporting goods moved briskly with fishing supplies frequently in the lead.

Grocery volume reached new high ground, an estimated 15 per cent above last year at this time.

"In most sections of the country trade increases in terms of dollars were running well ahead of those in sale units," the agency said. Centers in defense areas reported an especially marked trading-up tendency from the lower to medium-priced ranges. Also a factor in larger dollar volume . . . was an over-all increase in prices of 3 per cent compared with last year."

New England retail sales topped a year ago by 10 to 15 per cent, the East 10 to 18, Middle West 13 to 20, South 15 to 25, Southwest 11 to 17, Northwest 9 to 13, and Pacific Coast 12 to 16.

Wholesale houses reported merchants' bookings for fall were steadily expanding. In staple lines retailers were usually operating further ahead than at any time since late 1936 and 1937.

About 75 per cent of fall and winter requirements already have been contracted for in men's clothing, the agency said.

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Franklin Savings Bank	June 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
East Boston Savings Bank	June 16
Eliot Savings Bank	June 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 16
Wildey Savings Bank	June 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 18

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	June 2
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Britain's latest budget is significant because it is not merely a book-keeping statement, but for the first time since the outbreak of war the Chancellor of the Exchequer has presented the country with a survey of the country's financial problems in this totalitarian war. It was welcomed as a real war budget in which estimates bore some definite relationship of expenditure, and therefore, formed a much truer estimate of the real position.

The Government also took an important step toward clarifying the situation for the ordinary man by issuing simultaneously a special White Paper on the estimates. This gave an analysis of the sources of war finance as prepared by the Treasury and estimates of the national income—as made by the recently established Central Statistical Office.

This budget has been popularly described as a "KK" budget—a bold and ingenious attempt at a compromise between the viewpoints of Professor J. M. Keynes and Lord Kindersley, i. e., between "compulsory savings" or deferred payments on the one hand and the continuation of voluntary savings on the other.

The changes introduced into this budget consist of: (1) New methods of assessment of the excess profits tax so as to remove some acknowledged injustices; (2) Increase in income tax, falling particularly heavily upon middle class incomes (10s. in the £1: (3) Extension of categories liable for income tax to include incomes of £140 per annum for single persons, and £250 for married persons: (4) The post-war rebates of excess profits tax and of the amounts of reduction in income tax allowances to be returned to the payer after the war by means of a credit at a Post Office Savings Bank, form the most novel feature and show a support of Keynes' proposals. for "deferred payments": (5) It is also significant that no increase in indirect taxation was announced to meet the present emergency.

Incomes Reduced

Direct taxation is now so high in many categories that on the 19s. 6d. in the £1. It is not surprising therefore that this budget should be described as the "liquidation of the rich man," a process begun long ago but now extended to what seem to be the logical limits of remunerative taxation. Some idea of the new position may be gathered from the following facts: To retain a spendable income of £5,000 a year a man must now have a gross annual income of not less than £66,000.

A multi-millionaire with £150,000 income had, two years ago, £47,000 left over after paying income tax, but now he will have only £7,000. Nearly 86 per cent of his income before the outbreak of the present war has disappeared.

A man with £100,000 a year had £33,000 pre-war income, and now has only £6,000, while one with £50,000 a year has only £4,600. If one of these rich men received a legacy of an extra £1,000,000 a year he would benefit in spendable income only to the extent of about £1,000 a year.

At the other end of the scale, 2,000,000 income or wage earners formerly below the income tax level, are now affected for the first time, and increase the income-tax pay roll by 50 per cent as compared with pre-war days.

There are still many advocates of the impracticable capital levy, but even they admit that this heavy direct taxation must have a very important effect upon the social structure of this country.

At the outbreak of the present war Britain had just over 100,000 incomes of £2,000 a year or over, representing an aggregate of £520,000,000. It was then estimated that if the whole of the excess of each income over £2,000 left, after existing taxation had been deducted, were taken away, there would still remain the sum of £70,000,000. Today this sum would be only about £25,000,000—two days' cost of the war.

Huge Expenditures

Chancellor Kingsley Wood's great task was, of course, to bridge the so-called inflationary gap due to the Government's enormous expenditure on war production.

His estimated total expenditure of £4,270,000,000 and of the £500,000,000 gap to be bridged while recognized as the first real attempt by the Government to face up to the financial situation are still considered in expert quarters to be open to correction.

One item of expenditure expected to rise sharply is that of the subsidy paid by the Government to prevent rapid increases in the cost of living.

Subsidies have already been paid upon bread, milk, etc. And it is now considered likely that coal and transport will also soon be included. In fact it has been stated by one Cabinet minister that subsidies in future may amount to £100,000,000 a year.

An important question in this connection is, whether the stabilization of wages which is so important an item in maintaining the present position can be thus maintained.

Inflation Problem

Yet another expert opinion on the question of inflation is to be found in the latest report of the London and Cambridge Economic Service, where Mr. F. W. Paish in an interesting survey (but only to the end of 1940) concludes that: (1) Though mild inflation was already evident before the end of 1940 it was such as could be accepted without demur. (2) The policy of financing part of Government expenditure by bank borrowing had however already served its purpose and should be discontinued.

Mr. Paish maintained that at the then prevailing rates, such action might either produce an undesirable rise in prices or a restriction of the use of money which might have to be made so rigid that money might cease to provide an adequate incentive for economic activity. But the stiff increase in taxation in this present budget should de much to remove further credit expansion.

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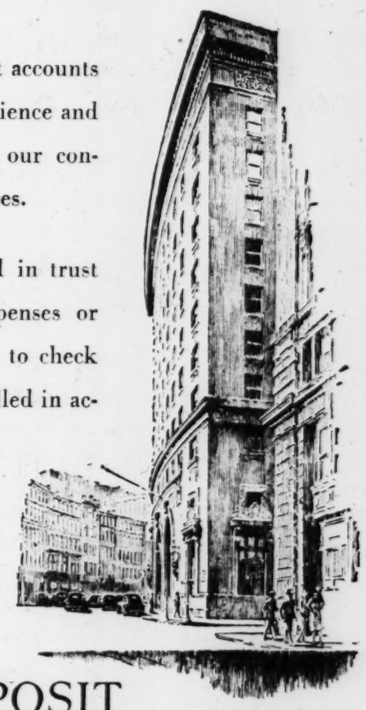

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Gen. Electric Well Ahead Of Schedules

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—Charles E. Wilson, president of General Electric Co., asserted yesterday that he was "well satisfied" with the progress of American defense manufacturing and disclosed that his own company is running a month ahead of schedule on deliveries of propulsion equipment for United States warships.

The industrial executive, talking informally at a press conference, said United States Army and Navy specifications for defense materials were superior to similar products being turned out by the European belligerents.

Pleased with Progress

Although miracles should not be expected by the public, Mr. Wilson said, manufacturers were co-operating wholeheartedly in the greatest armament production effort in history.

"It takes a tremendous amount of preparation, including construction and tool-making, before brand-new models of intricate products can get into full production," Mr. Wilson stated. "It seems to me that everything that can be expected on the time basis is being accomplished."

As for expansion, the General Electric head said his company was constructing factories at a present rate of $50,000,000 a year.

Today there are some 110,000 employees in General Electric plants, 52 per cent above this time last year, and for months, he said, there has been an average of 9,000 extra employees "in training" for technical operations.

The company is receiving orders, he said, at the rate of $500,000,000 every six months and expects to turn out about $300,000,000 worth of products in the first half of this year.

60 Per Cent for Defense

Of the total orders, Mr. Wilson said, about 60 per cent are directly traceable to defense demands. In addition, he said, "undoubtedly" many standard products such as certain types of motors are being used in defense industries.

He predicted that research and engineering programs now under way for war industries would give a lift to peacetime manufacturing, saying:

"The postwar civilization will receive tremendous benefits as a result of the Nation's defense work through the development of new products, materials and techniques.

"I earnestly hope that when peace returns to the world, industry and government, arm in arm, will plan together a peaceful economy."

Mr. Wilson said thus far, in the case of his own company, there had been no hampering of defense work through shortages of raw materials, but, he added, it had been necessary to curtail some standard production—he mentioned electric irons specifically—because of defense priorities.

He said the earnings of the company in the first half of this year probably would run about the same as in the first half of 1940, when they equaled 91 cents a share.

Standard Oil, Ind., Increases Prices

CHICAGO, (AP)—Standard Oil Company of Indiana announced a ½ cent a gallon increase on motor gasoline, aviation gasoline, kerosene and other refined products. The new prices become effective May 26.

The motor gasoline increase applies to all normal and subnormal tank wagon prices to both dealers and consumers on all three grades, with the exception of subnormal prices in the Chicago metropolitan area.

States included in the price upturn are Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri.

On the same date tank car prices on industrial naphthas will be advanced three-quarters cent a gallon, and a corresponding advance will be made in normal and subnormal tank wagon prices on these products, the company announced.

Business Personals

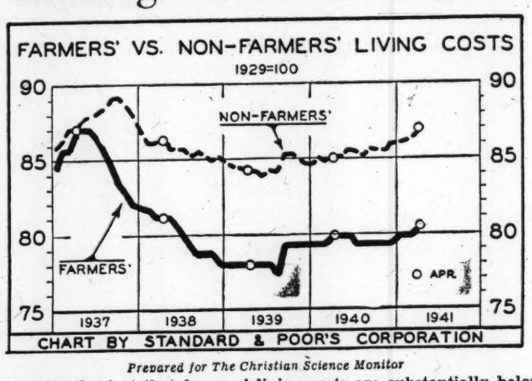
C. B. Stansbury, formerly comanager of the Louisville, Ky., financial firm of Granberry & Company, has joined the Reynolds Metals Company as an executive in the firm's sales promotions department Mr. Stansbury has been engaged in the securities business in Louisville for more than 20 years.

Hornblower & Weeks, members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce that Thomas G. J. Shannon has become associated with them in their stock department. Mr. Shannon was formerly with Fuller, Rodney & Co., in their Boston office.

American Steel & Wire Co. announced that Van H. Leichliter, superintendent of wire mill, Cuyahoga Works, Cleveland, has been appointed superintendent of wire mills, South Works, Worcester, Mass., succeeding F. P. Leahey, who has been appointed superintendent of wire mill, Cuyahoga Works.

M. C. Pond, Merchandise Division Manager of Butler Brothers, has been appointed Assistant Director of Merchandising. George A. Brazier, Vice-President, is Director of Merchandising. Mr. Pond has been with Butler Brothers since 1932.

Urban Living Costs Seen Bearing Brunt of Farm Plan



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Despite the fact that farmers' living costs are substantially below those of the non-farm group, the brunt of the new agricultural loan program, which will grant loans at 85 per cent of parity, will be borne by non-farmers. Food costs account for at least 35 per cent of the expenditures of the average low-income family.

No. American Wheat Exports Rising Slowly

CHICAGO, May 24 (AP)—Movement of North American wheat across the Atlantic is increasing slowly, grain trade statistics showed today, but export traffic remains greatly restricted by the war.

During the first 19 weeks of the year approximately 94,400,000 bushels cleared from Canadian and United States wharves compared with 87,600,000 bushels the corresponding period last year, according to figures compiled by Broomhall, British trade authority.

Gain for Canada

Most of this was Canadian wheat. Canada has been the only country to enjoy increased exports compared with a year ago. Much of this grain has been clearing in bond from U. S. ports.

Last week North American wheat and flour exports totaled 9,588,000 bushels, largest in many years, compared with only 4,676,000 a year ago.

This increased shipment from North America encouraged grain men here, although there were no figures to show how much of the grain, if any, was being lost enroute. The movement from these shores, however, was not large enough to fully offset decreased clearances from other export regions, particularly Argentina and the Black Sea.

Broomhall's figures showed that from Jan. 1 to May 10 Canada shipped 86,179,000 bushels compared with 71,718,000 the same period last year, while U. S. exports amounted to 8,300,000 bushels against 15,952,000. Argentine clearances slumped to 31,077,000 bushels compared with 55,461,000 and Black Sea shipments were reduced almost to nothing. No figures were available for Australia. Grain men said the bulk of U. S. wheat has moved in the form of flour to the Orient. Latin America and the Caribbean region.

St. Lawrence Opening

Grain interests said opening of St. Lawrence navigation has stimulated exports from North America. The principal reason, however, is the fact that Britain is practically the only remaining large importer from the Western Hemisphere and thus is drawing upon Canada, which is nearest geographically and politically. Each of the three major exporting nations in the Western Hemisphere has a large surplus of grain.

Since last July 1, North American wheat and flour clearances have totaled 186,000,000 bushels, slightly larger than the volume for the corresponding period last season. World exports have totaled 281,740,000 compared with 439,537,000.

Profit taking and the course of the war in the Mediterranean resulted in lower wheat prices here this week. At the close yesterday wheat was ⅜-1⅛ cents lower than a week ago, but corn was ½-1 higher. Oats lost ⅞ cent in some cases and rye 1⅜-2⅜.

Excess Reserves Rise $170,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve board said lendable excess reserves of banks jumped $170,000,000 to a total of $5,860,000,0000 in the week ended May 21.

The increase was due mostly to Treasury spending.

Foreclosures in Urban Areas Below Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Foreclosures in urban areas in the first quarter of 1941 were 14 per cent below the number in the corresponding period last year, according to economists of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

All types of mortgage lenders throughout the nation reported 16,107 non-farm real estate foreclosures in January, February and March as compared with 18,680 in the first three months of 1940. March foreclosures numbered 5,683, or 15 per cent more than the short month of February when the number was 4,950. The March foreclosures, however, were 11 per cent fewer than March, 1940, when there were 6,379 homes lost through foreclosure.

In the first three months of this year the foreclosure rate was 3.4 cases per 1,000 dwellings.

FTC Publishes Wool Labeling Regulations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The rules and regulations adopted by the Federal Trade Commission under the Wool Products Labeling Act, which becomes effective July 15, have been published in a 25-page mimeographed booklet, and are available for distribution from the commission.

A general requirement of the act, which received final approval last October after long committee consideration by both divisions of Congress, is that all products shall be labeled clearly so as to show the proportion of wool in the product and what portions of it are new, reworked, reprocessed, used and so on.

English Required

Among the leading regulations of the act are the following:

The English language must be used in all labels, common generic names of constituent fibers must be used, abbreviations or ditto marks shall not be used, labels must be firmly affixed and be designed to be clearly legible until sale to the final consumer-purchaser.

The name of the manufacturer need not appear on the label if it contains an identification number assigned to the maker by the commission, provided that the label bears the name of at least one person who subsequently sells the product, but with the original manfacturer being bound by the affirmations which the label contains.

The legal name of the manufacturer or reseller must appear on the label and use of corporate, trade or other names which are false or deceptive is forbidden. Labels must appear on each piece of ensembles, except in case of pairs, such as hosiery, gloves, etc., where one label is permissible if the pairs remain firmly fixed together until they reach the ultimate purchaser-consumer.

Container Labeling

The booklet also sets up detailed rules for the labeling of containers carrying wool products where labeling of the product itself is impossible or impracticable. Provisions are made for label explanation that the wool content descriptions do not include fiber ornamentation when this is not more than 5 per cent by weight of the total fiber weight of the product.

Other provisions apply to labeling of products containing alpaca, camel's hair, llama, mohair and cashmere. Still other provisions relate to the descriptions required of linings, paddings, stiffenings, trimmings and facings.

In another section regulations are set up for the labeling of pile fabrics, designed to distinguish between the contents of pile or face and back or base.

Rules for the labeling of products made wholly of miscellaneous reused fibers of undetermined percentage, such as shoddy, are given in detail. These permit a description, "if truthful," of the product, for example, as not containing more than a certain percentage of reused wool, a certain percentage of cotton and having a balance of unknown reused fibers. These regulations also describe the labeling methods for products composed of miscellaneous cloth scraps.

Forms required for the keeping of manufacturers' records, affidavits and the like also are reproduced.

Revised Estimate Issued Of 1940 Cotton Crop

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department issued revised estimates of the 1940 cotton crop placing production at 12,564,640 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, compared with its estimate of 12,686,000 bales made last December, and 11,817,000 bales produced in 1939.

The area in cultivation to cotton on July 1 last was 24,871,000 acres, compared with 24,683,000 on that date for the 1939 crop. The area picked was 23,861,000 acres, compared with 23,805,000 for the 1939 crop.

The yield of lint cotton picked was 252.5 pounds to the acre, compared with 237.9 pounds in 1939.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Net change		—.02	—.05
Today's close*	116.73	27.73	16.95
Previous close	116.73	27.75	16.90
1941 high	133.59	29.75	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	16.89

*Preliminary.

Morgan Firm Ends Tie With Stanley Unit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Appearing before the Securities & Exchange Commission, officers of J. P. Morgan & Co. told the commission that members of the firm had sold their preferred stock holdings in the underwriting firm of Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., since Jan. 1 when a hearing on conflict of interest relative to the Shell Union Oil Co. was held before the SEC.

The current hearing, following a request by Morgan & Company that the SEC study the company's relationship to see if it had met commission's qualifications as trustee for security issues underwritten by Morgan Stanley, was held before Richard Townsend, SEC trial examiner.

Called to the stand were J. P. Morgan, Russell C. Leffengwell, Charles D. Dickey, George Whitney, Thomas W. Lamont, Junius S. Morgan and Arthur M. Anderson to describe sales of the preferred stock which those holders have made since Jan. 1.

Testimony revealed that Morgan bank officers and directors had sold out virtually all of their holdings of Morgan Stanley preferred mainly to relatives. On Jan. 13, last, J. P. Morgan had 3,000 shares, Thomas W. Lamont 5,000, Junius S. Morgan 2,800, Francis D. Bartow and Arthur M. Anderson 570 each, for a total of 11,940.

Various estates, largely controlled by Morgan officers and directors, held 16,400 shares and the Beech Corporation, a private holding company of Thomas W. Lamont, held 4,500. Save for 250 shares still held by estates, all these holdings have been sold out.

Henry S. Morgan with 15,010, which he held before, on May 23 was the largest holder. William Ewing's 1,500, Harold Stanley's 1,000 and Allen N. Jones's 200 remained. Holdings of 2,500 shares by Florence C. Lamont and of 1,950 by Lucy L. Pulling were likewise unchanged.

New buyers on the list were Frances T. Pennoyer, 4,300; Jane N. Nichols, 1,500; Wurtz & Co. (a nominee for Corliss Lamont) 4,750; Eleanor Cunningham, 4,750; Sabina R. Bartow, 570; Eleanor S. Clovis, 2,500; Kathryn S. von Stade, 5,000; Nancy S. Millburn, 5,000; Alice M. Anderson, 350, and Alice M. Hufstader, 220.

Some shares have been retired, so that the May 23 total was 51,350, against 55,000 on Jan. 13.

Freight Carloadings Highest Since 1930; 26.8 P. C. Above '40

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported today that 861,277 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended May 17.

This was an increase of 24,128 cars, or 2.9 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a year ago, and an increase of 248,389 cars, or 40.5 per cent, compared with 1939.

Loadings were the highest since the week ended Nov. 8, 1930 when they totaled 881,517 cars.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This wk	Last wk	Yr Ago
Miscellaneous Freight	368,401	12,328	86,221
Less-Than-Carlot Mdse	162,519	†368	13,601
Coal	147,454	8,396	34,271
Grain & Grain Prods	38,905	3,787	8,151
Livestock	12,936	743	1,075
Forest Products	41,342	775	6,565
Ore	76,609	†1,791	27,674
Coke	13,111	258	4,654

†Decrease

Pure Oil Co. Upheld In Court Test Case

ST. PAUL (AP) — The United States Circuit Court of Appeals upheld a directed federal district court verdict in favor of the Pure Oil Company in a case growing out of the conviction of that and other companies on price fixing conspiracy charges.

The test case was brought by the Twin Ports Oil Company of Duluth, a jobber, which operated under a contract for purchase of gasoline and other products from the Pure Oil Company.

After the original trial of the case began before Judge Gunner Nordbye in federal district court in Minneapolis, Judge Nordbye granted the Pure Oil Co., a directed verdict. He held, in effect that the jobber had not made a showing of damage from the conspiracy because a certain agreed margin between price to the jobber and retail price was maintained by the Pure Oil Co., and other companies.

The Twin Ports Oil Co., appealed this ruling. In the decision a three-judge court of the Circuit Court of Appeals upheld Judge Nordbye.

Brokers' Loans Increase $14,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON ((AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $332,000,000.

The week ended May 21, and the total represented an increase of $14,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $403,000,000.

Colombian Coffee Shipments End

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP)—The Colombian Exchange Control Board has suspended issuance of futures permits for shipment of Colombian coffee to the United States with announcement the international quotas were filled to date.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 2⅞s 60-55	110.11	110.11	110.11
1 3s 80	104	104	104

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s 48	101¾	101¾	101¾
9 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Am & or P5s 2030	54	54	54
7 Am T & T 3¼s 66	108	108	108
1 Am T & T 3¼s 61	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5 AT&SF 4s '95	109¼	109⅛	109⅛
2 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	98¼	98¼	98¼
8 A C Line 1st 4s '52	78⅜	78	78⅜
5 A C Line 5s '45	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
2 Atl Refin 3s '53	104½	104½	104½
14 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
14 B&O 95 st A	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
5 B&O 95 st C	41¼	41	41¼
4 B&O 96 st F	34½	34½	34½
20 B&O cv 60 st	26¾	26½	26⅝
2 B&O 4s '48	65	65	65
1 Bang&Ar cv 4s51 st	45¼	45¼	45¼
3 Bell TPs 5s 48 B	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 BellTPa 5s60 C	130½	130½	130½
3 Beth Stl 3¼s50	104	104	104
5 Beth Stl 3s 60	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Boston & Me 4s '60	69	69	69
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct reg	100½	100½	100½
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	83	83	83
2 Can Pac 4½s 60	70	70	70
1 Can Pac 4s perp	55¾	55¾	55¾
1 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	108	108	108
8 Cen Pac 5s 60	55	55	55
3 Certain-td 5½s 48	84½	84½	84½
1 C&O 4½s 92	128¾	128¾	128¾
8 C&O 3½s 96 D	103½	103½	103½
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104½	104½	104½
1 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Chi I & L 5s 66	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
27 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	9	9	9
1 Chi&NW 4s 87	23	23	23
12 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	11	11	11
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	93	93	93
7 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
6 CCC&StL 4½s '77	57	56½	57
15 Clev El Ill 3s '70	107¼	107⅛	107¼
2 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	84¼	84¼	84¼
5 Colum G 5s '52 Ap	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Colum G 5s '52 May	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Comlth Ed cv 3¼s '58	111½	111½	111½
1 Cons Ry 4s '55 Jan	22	22	22
5 Consol Coal 5s '60	82	81⅝	82
2 Consum Pw 3¼s '66	107½	107½	107½
3 Cont Oil 2¾s '48	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
4 Cuba Co Ry 5½s '42	18⅜	18¼	18⅜
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46	17	17	17
17 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	54	53¾	54
4 D&RG 4s '36	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
18 Erie rfg 5s '67	24⅝	24¼	24⅝
13 Erie rfg 5s '75	24⅝	24¼	24⅝
12 Erie 1st 4s '96	92	91⅜	92
81 Erie gen lien 4s '96	54	53¼	54
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96 reg	53	53	53
17 Erie cv 4s '53 A	48½	48	48½
7 Erie cv 4s '53 B	48½	48	48½
10 Erie & Jer 6s '55	95	95	95
1 Erie Gene 6s '57	111	111	111
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74	93¼	93¼	93¼
11 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	105½	105¼	105½
3 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	92	92	92
5 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
6 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Gulf M Oh 4s '75	72	72	72
1 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	35½	35½	35½
5 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	44¼	44¼	44⅛
3 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	10⅞	9⅞	10⅛
10 Ill Cen 4s '53	44½	44½	44½
4 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	45½	45½	45½
14 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	46¾	46⅝	46¾
2 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	50	50	50
5 Inland Stl 3s '61	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	12½	12½	12½
5 Int T&T 4½s '52	44¼	44¼	44¼
2 K C South 5s '50	72	72	72
2 K C Term 4s '60	107¾	107¾	107¾
12 Keith (B F) 6s '46	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞

Several Markets Observe Holiday

By the Associated Press

The following domestic and foreign commodity and security markets are closed today:

New York—Butter, cheese and eggs, bar silver, drygoods, silk, cocoa and S D A fruit and vegetable report (includes potatoes).

Savannah—Naval stores.

London—Bar silver and gold, metals and stock exchange.

All Canadian stock and commodity exchanges closed in observance of Victoria Day.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
4 Kresge Found 5s '50	104	104	104
4 Lac Gas 5½s '53	62½	62½	62½
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	62	62	62
10 Lac Gas 5s '42	95	95	95
5 L E & West 3s '47	88½	88½	88½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64 st	46	46	46
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	29	29	29
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	27	27	27
5 Leh Val Term 5s '51	54	53¾	54¾
1 Lorillard Co 7s 44	119¾	119¾	119¾
4 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	97½	97½	97½
2 Market St Ry 5s st	74	74	74
3 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	113½	113½	113½
2 Mich Cen 4½s 79	67½	67½	67½
19 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	30¾	30¾	30¾
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	12½	12½	12½
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	38¼	38¼	38¼
45 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
3 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5 Mor&Essex 5s '55	40	40	40
4 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	36¼	36¼	36¼
2 Nat Dairy 3¼s '60	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 NJ Pow&L 4½s '60	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
6 NY&Grnwd L 5s '46	50¼	50	50¼
12 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58½	58¼	58½
2 NYC cn 4s '98	62⅝	62⅛	62⅛
2 NYC 3¾s '46	94	94	94
1 NY Chi&StL 6s '50	95	95	95
16 NYChi&StL 6s '41	99½	99¼	99½
16 NYChi&StL 5½s '74A	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
9 NYChi&StL 4½s '78	63¼	63	63¼
25 NYChi&StL 4s '46	94	93¾	94
7 NY Chi & StL 3½s '47	95¼	95	95¼
5 NYQ&W rfg 4s '92	57⅞	57⅝	57⅝
6 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66½	66¼	66½
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	54	54	54
17 Nor Pac 4s '97	76½	76¼	76¼
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44¾	44¼	44⅝
Or-WashRR&N 4s'61	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Otis Steel 4½s '62a	80¼	80¼	80⅛
1 PasG&El 3½s'66	109	109	109
7 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Pac G&El 4s '64	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
2 Pat&Pass Gas 5s '49	20¾	20¾	20¾
1 Pen Co 4s 63	106	106	106
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
4 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
12 Pen RR 3¾s 70	96½	96½	96½
5 Pen RR 3¼s 52	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	77¾	77¾	77¾
2 Pere Marq 4½s 80	66½	66½	66½
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
14 Phila Co 5s 67	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
27 Ph Read C& 5s 73	22	21½	22
1 PCC & S L 4½s 42 B	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Reading 4½s 97 A	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
6 Rem Rand 4¼s 56 ww	104½	104½	104½
8 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104	103¾	104
6 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104	104	104
3 Rio Gr W cit 4s '49	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1 St L IM&SR&G '33	69½	69½	69½
2 St L S F 5s '50 B	13	13	13
9 St L S F 4½s '78	13¼	13¼	13¾
12 St LSF4½s '78ct st	13	13	13
15 St L S F 4s '50 A	12¼	12¼	12¼
18 SA&A Pass 4s '43	93	92⅝	93
9 Socony-Vac 3s '64	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5 Sou Pac 4½s '68	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
7 Sou Pac 4½s '81	52½	52½	52½
10 So Pac 4½s '69	52⅞	52⅝	52⅞
1 So Pac rfg 4s '55	68	68	68
5 So Pac 3½s '46	67	66⅞	67
12 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	55	54½	55
3 South Ry 6½s '56	86	86	86
13 South Ry gen 4s '56	62	61¾	61¾
4 Spokane Int 5s '55	30½	30	30½
5 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Stutzebaker cv 6s '45	104¾	104¼	104¼
2 T RR A St L 4s '53	110	110	110
1 Tex Corp 3s '59	105½	105½	105½
2 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	73½	72½	73½
4 Third Ave aj 5s '60	15½	14½	15½
9 Third Ave 4s '60	52½	51¾	52½
5 Union Oil Cal 3s '49	103½	103½	103½
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111½	111½	111½
10 Unit Drug 5s '53	85¾	85	85
1 U S Steel 2.03s '49	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Wabash 5s '76 B	11½	11½	11½
2 Warren Bros 6s '41	56½	56½	56½
2 West Shore 4s 2361	51	51	51
3 Westn Md 5½s 77A	102	102	102
5 Westn Md 4s '52	92	92	92
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s'43	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Western Un 5s'51	81⅜	81	81
3 Western Un 5s '60	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
3 Western Un 4½s '50	78	78	78

Foreign Bonds

12 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	60	60	60
2 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	60	60	60
5 Argentine 4½s '48	79½	79½	79½
10 Argentine 4½s '71	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
1 Belgium 7s '55	74	74	74
1 Belg 7s '55 wd	75	75	75
2 Berl City El 6½s '59	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 Brazil 8s '41	21½	21½	21½
2 Brazil 6½s '27-57	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Buen A 4½s '77	45½	45½	45½
1 Canada 5s '52	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Canada 4s '60	97½	97½	97½
2 Canada 3s '67	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
2 Chile 7s '42	12¼	12¼	12¼
10 Chile 6s '60 asd	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
13 Chile 6s '61 Jan	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	35¼	35¼	35¼
1 Cuba 4½s '77	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
1 Denmark 4½s 62	45	45	45
1 Dom Ist 5½s 69 ext	58	58	58
2 French 7½s 41 unst	97½	97½	97½
1 Ger Govt 7s 49	11	11	11
4 GtConElPJapTs44	68	67½	68
3 Greek 6s 68 pt pd	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
9 MedellinMun6½s 54	7⅛	7	7⅛
1 Mendoza (Prov) 4s 54	65	65	65
2 Milan City 6½s 52	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
8 Orient Dev 6s 53	40¾	40¼	40¼
1 Panama 5s 63A	57	57	57
3 Panama 5s 63A st asd	57	57	57
1 Porto Aleg 7½s 66	10	10	10
1 Queensld 7s 41	96	96	96
1 Rio de Jan 6½s'53	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	10¼	10¼	10¼
10 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
2 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	49½	49⅜	49½

Total today 1,190,000; previous day 4,371,450; week ago 2,660,000; year ago 2,651,800; two years ago 3,075,450; Jan. 1 to date 925,269,075; year ago 724,182,925.

New York Curb

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	11:50
50	Alum Co Am (2g)	125	125	125
100	Alum Goods (.15g)	14	14	14
100	Am Capital A	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Am Cap pf (¼k)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Am Cit P&LB	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Am Cyan B (.60)	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
100	Am Gas & El (1.60a)	24	24	24
100	Am Light & T (1.20)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
100	Am Lt & T pf (1½)	26¼	26¼	26¼
100	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Babcock & Wil (1½g)	25½	25½	25½
50	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	33	33	33
100	Baldwin Loco war	4	4	4
300	Beech Aire	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
200	Blue Ridge	½	½	½
100	Breeze Corp (1e)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
100	Brewst Aero (¼e)	8	8	8
100	Bridgpt Mach	1½	1½	1½
100	Brill A	2	2	2
100	Bul N&EP pf. (1.60)	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Can Col Airw	2½	2½	2½
100	Carib Syn	1½	1½	1½
200	Carrier Corp	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Casco Prod (1e)	6	6	6
200	Catalin Am (.10g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
25	Childs pf	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Cleve El Illum (2½)	37¼	37¼	37¼
100	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Comm Wat Svc	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Cons Gas Ut	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Copper Range(.30e)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
30	Cor&Rey pf (4k)	84	83	83
100	Decca Records(.60)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
50	Driver-Har(1.20g)	28½	28½	28½
50	Duke Power(⅜g)	7⅜

U. S. Living Cost Continues Upward Trend

Continued from Page 1

ranged from 10 to 20 per cent above April, 1940.

The full impact of the price rise is not yet felt by the consumer. The reason is that retail prices usually go up later than wholesale prices because it takes time for the wholesale product to get to the retail market. Thus the shape of things to come is evident from the trend of wholesale prices which in general began their present upward climb in August, 1940. Then they were 19 per cent below the 1929 averages. Since then they have risen 9 per cent until they are only 10 per cent below the 1929 level.

A particularly significant and prophetic fact is that since the outbreak of the war farm products have gone up at wholesale 24 per cent. Textiles at wholesale are up 20 per cent, foods, 19 per cent and building materials and chemicals, each 12 per cent.

Three Reasons Given

The actual situation was more spotty than any average cost-of-living figures indicate because defense boom towns show larger increases than the average, especially in rents.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics assigns three reasons for the upward swing of food prices which lead the general increase in living costs. Those reasons are increased Government buying in wholesale markets for both foreign and domestic use and "the policy of the Department of Agriculture in encouraging production by higher purchase prices and the prospect of higher crop loan values."

There is no doubt but that the Government in its newly established agency of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, headed by Leon Henderson, is making a vigorous and valiant effort to keep prices in control but thus far, while one arm of the Government is seeking to keep costs down, the other arm, which deals with labor, is either encouraging or acquiescing in sending wages up. And in the First World War and shortly afterward it was the constant flight of wages which set the pace for the dangerous flight of prices.

Wilson's Words Recalled

By 1919 the cost of living was 75 per cent higfher than in 1914 and President Wilson described the problem to Congress in these words suggestive of the problem confronting the Country today:

"A process has set in which is likely, unless something is done, to push prices and rents and the whole cost of living higher and yet higher, in a vicious cycle to which there is no logical nor natural end. With the increase in the prices of the necessities of life come demands for increase in wages—demands which are justified if there be no other means of enabling men to live. Upon the increase in wages there follows close an increase in the price of products whose producers have been according the increase. . . . The laborers who do not get an increase in pay when they demand it are likely to strike, and the strike only makes matters worse. It checks production. . . . So that there is presently nothing to buy, and there is another excessive addition to prices resulting from the scarcity."

Various Items Surveyed

It seems evident that until the Administration determines its attitude toward rising wages it will not be in a position to deal effectively with rising prices.

Department of Labor statisticians point out that recent increases bring the cost of living for moderate-income families in the larger cities of the country to a point 2.2 per cent above the 1935-1939 average and 3.7 per cent above the level of August, 1939, the month before the outbreak of the war. The Department furnishes the following survey of particular items in the family budget:

Rent—For the principal large cities combined, average rents rose 0.3 per cent between March 15 and April 15. In Buffalo, Philadelphia and Baltiore where defense activities have been increasing very rapidly since the first of the year, April rents averaged .1 per cent or more above March rents.

Clothing—Prices of clothing, which have been rising since early in 1941, continued to advance between March and April. Prices of overalls increased by 2.2 per cent from mid-March to mid-April, and prices of work shirts by 1.0 per cent. Higher prices were also reported for many other articles of clothing, particularly in New York and Chicago and to a lesser degree in Kansas City and Birmingham. Small increases occurred in the prices of men's and children's shoes in several cities.

House Furnishings—Further increases in prices of many kinds of house furnishings were widespread during the month. Furniture prices rose about seven-tenths of one per cent, on the average, sheet prices slightly more than one per cent, and rug prices by one and a half per cent. Refrigerator prices were raised in 11 of the 20 cities surveyed.

Fuel Oil and Gasoline — Retail prices of gasoline and fuel oil rose during the month, following earlier advances in wholesale markets. Thus prices of gasoline moved up in 13 of the 20 cities surveyed this month, with especially large increases in Detroit and Houston. Prices of fuel oil increased in most cities along the North Atlantic Seaboard, reflecting higher rates for shipping by tankers. This upswing reversed declines in February and March in the New England cities, where fuel oil is extensively used for heating by families with moderate incomes.

Navy May Complete Vessels Delayed by Labor Disputes

By the Associated Press

General Motors Corporation faced a new strike threat today at Pontiac, Mich.

Just a week after the big motor firm averted a threatened walkout in 60 of its plants by granting wage increases of 10 cents an hour, the Pontiac Local of the United Automobile Workers, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, filed notice with the Michigan Labor Mediation Board of intent to strike. The Union charged the plant management with anti-union activity.

The C. I. O.-U. A. W. announced yesterday that three GM locals had accepted the new, wage-raising contract. They were the Oldsmobile plant at Lansing, Mich., the Fisher stamping plant at Grand Rapids, Mich., and the Chevrolet plant at Janesville, Wis.

At San Francisco, where a strike of 1,700 C. I. O. and American Federation of Labor machinists has tied up work by 10 times that many men on a half billion dollars worth of shipbuilding in 11 yards, it was reported that the Navy might complete in its own yards work on some of the tied-up ships, but would not try to force reopening of the struck yards.

Naval sources said some of the vessels might be towed to the Mare Island yard for completion. It was said that only three days of machine work there would be required to convert one ship from a freighter into an airplane tender. Harry Hock, business agent of the A. F. of L. Union, said "w'd be happy" if the Government would take over the shipyards "under the same conditions as Mare Island."

In Washington Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Maritime Commission Chairman, told a Senate investigating committee yesterday that he believed the Government would be justified in using "United States forces" to open the shipyard picket lines.

Ralph Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, said a possible alternative to Government operation of the yards was prosecution of the leaders of "outlaw" strikes, for conspiracy to hinder the national defense effort. Some A. F. of L. officials have termed the shipyard walkout an outlaw strike.

Censorship in Editors' Hands Mellett Tells Missouri Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo.—The United States Government plans no censorship of the press, but safeguarding the freedom of the press is largely a task of the editors themselves in avoiding publication of confidential and secret information which might give aid to an unfriendly power. Lowell Mellett, Director of the Office of Government Reports, told Missouri editors at the University of Missouri's journalism banquet here (May 14).

The editors, Mr. Mellett suggested, must have the intelligence and courage to see that they are not made the victims of a small minority in their number who might intentionally hamper the efforts of the Government to win a war.

Mr. Mellett's flat statement that there would be no censorship, refusal by Commander Harry R. Thurber to reveal the sea losses inflicted on shipments of American aid to Britain, and assurance by Gen. Robert C. Richardson that it is the policy of the War Department to keep the press "accurately and truthfully informed, "were the salient developments of a panel discussion over which Thomas H Beck, President of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company, presided. Commander Thurber is the Navy's Director of Public Relations and General Richardson holds a similar position in the Army.

Secrecy on Aid Losses

Questions discussed by the panel came both from the audience and from a group of newspaper men chosen for the joint discussion. Questions regarding the amount of aid-to-Britain losses were persistent, but Commander Thurber, while declaring that the figures are available, said that they would not be made public because the British do not want them made public and the Navy Department regards the question one to be decided oy the British.

The questions on the subject indicated that many in the audience sought the information as an aid in arriving at a conclusion as to whether or not the United States should provide convoys for shipments to Britain.

Commander Thurber went into the Malaya incident at some length, and declared that newspapers which printed news of the arrival of that British warship in New York harbor were not to be criticized, even though the information came within the limts of news which Secretary of the Navy Knox had asked not be printed because it might aid Germany. He added, however, that the information provided foreign agents by the publication within 12 hours might have required the agents 12 days to assemble by their own efforts.

Roosevelt Pledge Quoted

The blame for the incident lay with defective liaison, Commander Thurber said, adding that the ship sailed within view of thousands of New Yorkers in broad daylight and crew members then came ashore wearing caps bearing the name of the vessel. The British have been informed of the resulting situation, and the tactics have not been repeated, he added.

Tom Wallace, editor of the Louisville Times, in an address prior to the defense panel, referred to concern over possible inroads upon freedom of the press voiced by Dean Carl Ackerman of the Columbia University School of Journalism and quoted from recent editorial comment in The Christian Science Monitor.

I. T. U. Groups Bar Rejoining A. F. of L.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Returns from 41 unions in the International Typographical Union's referendum on whether to reaffiliate with the American Federation of Labor showed 14,378 votes against the proposal and 11,070 for it.

Woodruff Randolph, I. T. U. Secretary, said most of the larger unions with about half the total vote, had reported. He added between 55,000 and 60,000 votes probably would be cast.

The I. T. U., with some 80,000 members, was suspended from the A. F. of L. in 1939 after members refused to pay a special assessment against all A. F. of L. affiliates in 1937.

First U. S. Trade Group

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BOSTON, 170 Huntington Ave. — Large, pleasant, outside rooms; light, airy; 6 rooms, bath. Apply 214 Huntington Ave., Ken. 6380.

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BOSTON, 499 Park Drive—High grade modern, sunny, 6-room apartment; newly renovated. J. E. Ward. Call Ken. 0490.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., 1900 Beacon St.—2nd floor, 7-room apt; children allowed; $70 per mo.; also furnished apt. for summer. Asp. 6472.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 2-3-4 Rooms

Fireplace; Electric Refrigerators; Pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $50-$70. GILES, KIR. 2345.

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EXPERIENCED dietician, Protestant, competent to buy, run kitchen and dining room; make up menus; and keep costs for 125. Also 1st cook and kitchen man. Exclusive country resort near New York. Write fully Box H 8, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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TYPING during the college year; some stenography required in an office where speed and accuracy are essential. Kir. 9688 (Mass.).

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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CAMPS AND COTTAGES

KENNEBUNKFORT, ME.—For sale or rent, 8-room cottage, near ocean; large porch; secluded; all modern conveniences. W. H. O., 15 Chisholm Road, Winchester, Mass. Tel. 2749.

NANTUCKET, MASS.—Ideal location on cliff, with view of Nantucket Sound and Harbor; comfortable house newly decorated and completely furnished except table linen and flat silver; living room, sun-porch, outside porch, pantry, kitchen, lavatory, 1st floor; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2nd floor; 3 bedrooms; bath on 3rd; 2-car garage; $1200 for season. Apply owner G. S. K., Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.

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BOW LAKE, N. H., 90 miles Boston—For rent July, August; 7-room, furnished cottage, electric refrig., lights, stove, fireplace, canoe, excellent bathing, ideal for children; quiet. Write Mrs. H. Locke, 39 Robin Rd., W. Hartford, Conn.

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(Continued)

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

(Continued)

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ASHEVILLE, N. C., Aston Manor, 41 Church St.—rooms with or without baths, meals optional; close to business section and churches.

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BOSTON—Attractive, homelike rooms, single, double, near Mass. Station. Write 366 Commonwealth Ave., Suite 3, or call Ken. 8430.

BOSTON RESERVATIONS in carefully inspected homes and hotels. The Service Bureau, 58 Falmouth Street

BOSTON, 409 Marlboro St., Apt. 6, Com. 3008—Single and double, with water; reasonable; nr. The Mother Church; transients accommodated.

BOSTON, 16 Exeter St.—Double and single rooms in quiet house near The Christian Science Mother Church.

BOSTON, 27 Isabella St.—Front room for gentleman in private family; conveniently located. MRS. ANDREWS. Call Hub. 1406.

BOSTON, 262 Mass. Ave., Suite 2—Attractive double rooms, one having twin beds; inner-spring mattresses; airy, clean, near bath; exceptional. Ken. 2556.

BOSTON—Large room, $4; medium, $3; homey apartment, 210 West Newton St., Suite 4, back Albiani's, Ken. 6815 after three.

BOSTON, 366 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 7, 5th Floor—Attractive, cool, single and double rooms. Marion Hacker, Commonwealth 9355.

BOSTON, 425 Beacon St.—1 double and 1 single on 1st floor; 1 double, 2nd floor; air conditioned. Call Ken. 0480.

BOSTON, 316 BEACON ST—River view, transient and permanent guests; parking; meals served. Com. 7344.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Kent Lodge—A select guest house convenient to Boston; parking facilities, 224 Aspinwall Avenue. Tel. Lon. 9041. Res. owner HELEN B. GRIFFITH.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 31 Dwight St., Suite 3—Single and double rooms, light housekeeping, closet if desired; free parking. Long. 8706.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 59 Vernon St. at Coolidge Corner—Double and single rooms, kitchen privileges; parking. Long. 6183.

BROOKLINE, MASS. near Coolidge Corner—Studio rooms; tourists accommodated; $3.50 to $7.00. Longwood 9654.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Desirable room for a woman in an apartment house, conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Tro. 0607.

HINGHAM, MASS.—A quiet pleasant home for business people; about 15 minutes to rare River. Address Box 143, Hingham, Mass.

MELROSE, MASS.—Woman has room suitable for two adults, meals optional, share living room and kitchen Tel. says. 1874-J.

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N. Y. C., East 30th St.—Large room, southern exposure, private bath, quiet duplex apartment, private home. MU. 4-6562.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR desires position with private family; excellent references; present employer will highly recommend; Catholic. Belmont 0055 (Mass.).

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CASHIER, stenographer, good at figures; executive ability, insurance experience, references. Box 600, 401 Title Building, Baltimore, Md.

REFINED woman desires position—attendant companion to elderly person; experienced—cr cook and light duties for 2 adults. Write Box L-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

COACH, COMPANION, Secretary; versatile, cultured woman; experienced; good telephone voice. Write Box G-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE seeks summer position; experience in caring for children; Protestant. E. R. Murphy, Call Randolph 0465-W.

WHEELOCK STUDENT—Protestant, wishes summer position as governess; excels in sports; young children preferred. Write Junia Taylor, Concord, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN desires position in home; part time housework and part time secretarial work. E. K., 26 Roosevelt St., Norwalk, Conn.

WOMAN — Protestant, educated, excellent background possessing cheerful personality, hostess training and efficient manager seeks position as housekeeper in refined adult home. Box J-20, Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GOVERNESS or companion; go anywhere; sports, crafts, tutoring, good disposition, efficient and experienced. Box J-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

"CHAMPLAIN SHORES"—In cool Vermont; small quiet place; good food; good fishing; good roads; small modern cottages; golf, badminton, bathing; $15-$25 weekly. Booklet. Mrs. A. R. Wheeler, "Champlain Shores" St. Albans, Vermont.

FIVE ISLANDS, MAINE—Rockcrest Cottage, small, quiet, shore home; scenic location; seashore and country; boating, fishing, bathing; home cooking, farm vegetables and fresh sea food; $16 week, $2.75 day. Write 21 Summer St., Wakefield, Mass. until June 21.

SUMMER HOMES

DUXBURY

The Right Environment

Summer and all-

FLORIDA

SARASOTA (Continued)

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 66-343 2 to 4 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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SALES and SERVICE
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General Electric Air-Conditioning

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A complete building supply service for builder and homeowner
Quality Materials
Reasonable Prices
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For Boys and Students
The correct clothes for graduation
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"Smart clothes for the younger set"

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Open all summer—Reasonable rates. Quiet, refined home atmosphere. Conveniently located.
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DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"
Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK

WOLF BROS. Inc.
SAVE AT
Sears in Tampa, Fla.
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Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH

Gladys McCarley
HATS DRESSES
ACCESSORIES
201 SOUTH OLIVE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

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LOGAN MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

Mary Froehlich's
BEAUTY SALON
Featuring the Better Type of Permanent Waving and all other lines of beauty culture
310 Datura Street Phone 8242
West Palm Beach, Florida

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

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Outfitters to men, women and children. The oldest home-owned store in West Palm Beach.

NORGE REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
and
Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

Super Service Market
Meats and Groceries
Vegetables and Fruits
Tel. 4037—New Location
Corner So. Dixie and Hibiscus
West Palm Beach, Florida

BARCO MOTORS, Inc.
Serving the Palm Beaches over 25 years
Your Ford V-8 Dealer
SALES SERVICE
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STOP AT
Dorothy-Denny
Hats — Gowns — Sportswear
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116 Clematis Street, Opp. City Park
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AND OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

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We want your business
333 DATURA STREET
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

BEGOR'S
Fancy Groceries—Western Meat
Fruits and Vegetables
Phone 6013 46th and Broadway
West Palm Beach, Florida

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's HEmlock 5300 DYEING
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Mail Orders Solicited
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BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
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Henry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

Dixie Dairies
Dairy Products
Phone 3511 658 Arch Street

GEORGIA

MACON (Continued)

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FREEMAN BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
502 WALNUT STREET

Call us for
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SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
456 Second St. Phone 6367

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IVEY'S
Visit the New Ivey's
A FINER IVEY'S
A GREATER IVEY'S

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35 Years of Fashion Leadership
Purcells
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DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
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ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
We specialize in Suedes, Leathers and Furs
DIAL 3-5191

Europe

Switzerland

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KÄS-LAUBE
Käse Butter Eier
STREITGASSE 3
(DAIRY)

Droguerie-Friederich
Allschwilerstrasse 26
Tel. 2.43.26
(GROCERIES)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

UHREN
Goldwaren-Tafelgeräte
Bestecke-Optik
H. Surer-Zumsteg
Lorrainestr. 13, Berne

Au Bon Marché
BERNE
for Quality and Value
Novelties for Ladies, Men and Children
SPITALGASSE 3-7

Tailor - Dressmaker
J. & M. EDERER
Bubenbergplatz 9. Tel. 3.18.27
First-Class Tailoring Establishment for Men and Women

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ZUVERLÄSSIGKEIT
in Bedienung und Qualität
ist unser Ziel
Schmid-Schuhen
28 Nidaugasse
(Shoes)

MERCERIE BONNETERIE
J. KNUCHEL
Damen & Herrenwäsche in allen Qualitäten
Etagengeschäft—Marktgasse 44.
(Underwear for Ladies and Gentlemen)

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12.30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cooking and Heating by Gas
Bathrooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc.
F. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6, Boulevard James Fazy

LAUSANNE

BISCUITS EPICERIE des PAMIERS CHOCOLATS
SPECIALITES CONSERVES
Novidea: Van Gufen ... 32 Petit Chêne

LUCERNE

J. Hallensleben a.-g.
Pilatusstrasse 9
TEPPICHE—LINOLEUM
ORIENT-TEPPICHE

ST. GALL

Bäckerei—Konditorei
WILLI REIMANN
Unt. Graben ST. GALLEN Telephon 2 67 47
Unterer Graben Tel. 2.67.47
BAKERY

SWITZERLAND

ST. GALL (Continued)

BOOKS
of all kinds
FEHR
Bookseller
Schmidgasse 16.

THUN

Max Reiner & Söhne
MUSIC, RADIO, PHONO.

ZURICH

Qualitäts-Schuhhaus
Spatz
Schuhe für Jedermann. Footwear
Limmatquai 102 Tel. 2.55.25

Uebersax
LIMMATQUAI 66-ZÜRICH 1
DAMEN und HERRENSTOFFE
Damen und Herrenbekleidung nach Mass.
(Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen)

H. GOSSWEILER & CIE
BAYUNTERNEHMUNG
Zürich 2
Beratung—Ausführung
Aller Bruarbeiten
BUILDING

Albrecht Schlapfer
Linthescherplatz 10 b. Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen, Bed-linen, Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Chames & Nelson Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS
95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz 57 Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell, Campbell's Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post's Products, Kellogg's Products.

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

Typing, Multigraphing Duplicating
Miss Grace Hill
Southern Life Buildings
St. George's Street Tel. 3-0843

Madame Grace
American Corset Specialities
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

DURBAN

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES

Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351

SHORT & McDONALD
Building Contractors
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
Estimates Willingly Given
Phone 36852 256 Stamford Hill Road

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PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

ADAMS & CO. LTD.
Stationers and Booksellers
For Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, Juvenile and School Books
341 West St. Telephone 21981

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A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____for_____year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

Union of South Africa

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VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179-181 West St. through to 164 Smith St. Phone 23785
Also Hooper Car Parking and Service 36 Aliwal St. All Night Service Phone 22153

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.

Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations, etc.
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KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
557 West St. Phone 20136
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Gladden Every Day with flowers from
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 West St. Phone 25321 Residence 22933

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Specialises in:—
FISH POULTRY GAME
BUTTER EGGS BACON
Stalls 9 and 10 City Market
Warwick Avenue Phone 25528

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FAMILY GROCERS
Durban's Lowest Prices
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
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The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
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TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

GERMISTON

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V. M. F. DAIRIES (Pty.) Ltd.
Jersey Dairy Branch
Croydon Mansions, Wanderers St. and at 116 Pritchard St.
Telephone 22-4552
Awarded six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers

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New Kempsey Buildings
115 Fox Street Phone 33-7855

PHONE 22-3952
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High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(PROP. L. HOLLANDER)
122a Eloff St., Next Door to S. A. P. Club Johannesburg

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Estab. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St. Johannesburg

PHILLIPS BROS.
Jewellers
56, Rissik Street, Cor. Kerk Street
JOHANNESBURG
GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts Gay Modern Café Less
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorns
CLEGHORN AND HARRIS, LTD.

P.O. Box 3204 ELOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. JOHANNESBURG 22-0311

OUR POLICY in 6 WORDS
• DEPENDABLE GOODS
• UTMOST VALUES
• FRIENDLY SERVICE
VISIT OUR TEA ROOM 3RD FLOOR
ALL FOOD SERVED IS
GRADE "A".....THE BEST
JOHN ORR & CO.
JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list

96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

Figaro
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors, L. Lovely, G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

STOCKIST OF
LOTUS, CLARKS, and all well-known makes of Footwear
THRESHER'S
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109, Commercial Road Phone 4170

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6232
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Where Quality Goods Cost Less

Eves *Millinery and Gowns*
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Phone 2395

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

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HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone F. L. 1721, 10 a. m.-3 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Toby Tavern
The Quaintest Cafe in Town
Private Functions
Catered For
126 King St. (1st floor) Phone B 1523 and at 32 Pitt Street
Morning Coffee, Luncheon, Tea and Dinner
MRS. E. A. LANE

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Wallace Hickson
214 PITT ST. PHONE
SYDNEY MA 5516

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RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household. Specialist in Dress Shirts.
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1502

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY (Continued)

Established 1887
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Tailor
and COSTUME MAKER
Third Floor, Ocean House
34 Martin Place
Tel. B2262

Max Factor ★
Hollywood & London
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
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Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

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Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
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of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
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MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 George St., opp. Margaret St. Sydney

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SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
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68 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLUSE FU 9656

Remember
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Pottery, Baskets, Fur Toys
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South Australia's Largest and Most Modern Bakery
Gover St., No. Adelaide

Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)
SCRYMGOUR & SONS
Printers and Stationers
115 King William Street, Adelaide

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

AUSTRAL VERA VERE MU 3008
OFFICES SUPPLIED TOWEL SERVICE
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TYPING
DUPLICATING
MAILING LISTS
Expertly and Promptly Executed
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RINGS REMODELLED
Crystal Ware Electroplate
Diamonds Artistically Set
MU 3617 or LF 2933
McEwan House, 343 Lt. Collins Street

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— BRANCHES AT —
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MALVERN ST. KILDA WINDSOR
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NORTH MELBOURNE FOOTSCRAY
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The Exclusive Children's Shop
9 CENTRE COURT Through Centreway

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CARPETS, CURTAINS & BLINDS
Tel. Central 5091 281 Collins St.

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"Clayknit" Tailored Knitwear
To Measure
THREE STORES
558 Burke Road, Camberwell
50 Puckle Street, Moonee Ponds
517 Dean Street, Albury N.S.W.

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587, 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETONS
Speciality
CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 28 years
Syd. FL. 5171 Adelaide F3796 Melb. F9084

Betty Lee
MRS. BANNISTER
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2nd Floor HOWIE COURT
234 COLLINS STREET

RAINERS BEDDING
Pty. Ltd. Phone F-4258
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All types of Bedding Renovations
18 CENTER COURT
Continuation of Centerway

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DRAPERY STORES Pty. Ltd.
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▲ MIDDLE BRIGHTON ▲
Branches also at
SANDRINGHAM—HAMPTON
CHELTENHAM and BALWYN

MELBOURNE-Camberwell

CHINA TOOLS PAINTS
CRYSTAL CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
Telephone WF 2700
612 Burke Road, Camberwell

MELBOURNE—PRAHRAN

FOR GUARANTEED FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER—WIN 4419
The Strand Furniture Warehouse Pty. Ltd.
278 CHAPEL ST., PRAHRAN
588 CHAPPEL ST., SOUTH YARRA

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Brockhoff Biscuits
J. TOLLNER & SON GROCERS
256 Toorak Road, South Yarra
Tel. Winsor 2345 Delivery to Local Districts

MELBOURNE—St. Kilda

Telephone Win. 6341, After Hours XW 1589
OPEN ALL DAY ON SATURDAY
THE GUM LEAF
ART FLORISTS
MRS. E. M. TEATHER
George Hotel Building, Fitzroy Street
ST. KILDA

MELBOURNE—Toorak

Mr. M. Brown
Phone Win. 7284
Ladies' and Children's Dressmaker and Draper
Underwear—Hosiery
181 TOORAK VILLAGE

New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

VICTOR CYCLE SHOP
Cycles, Repairs and Accessories at Bedrock Prices
All Work Guaranteed
Baker & Co. 130 Manchester St. Phone 41 387

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays; 6.30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. E. Preston Ltd.
Butchers
The Best Is Cheapest
WILLIS ST. MOLESWORTH ST. COURTENAY PLACE TARANAKI ST.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Blood and Sand (20th-Fox)—Two-hour Technicolor spectacle film, in which Rouben Mamoulian's direction concentrates upon the pictorial and symbolic. The story is about an arrogant and illiterate boy who grows up to follow his father's profession of bull-fighting, and is unable to stand success. The scenes in the ring imply the torturing and killing of the bull. The photography, though artificial, is often effective. Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell, Rita Hayworth, Nazimova, Anthony Quinn, J. Carroll Naish, John Carradine.—Adults.

Citizen Kane (RKO) — Exciting film based on the career of a fabulous newspaper proprietor. Orson Welles, the producer, himself plays the leading character and Dorothy Comingore supplies the main romantic interest. Joseph Cotten, Everett Sloane, George Coulouris, Agnes Moorhead, Harry Shannon, Fortunio Bonanova.—Adults and young people.

The Great American Broadcast (20th-Fox) — Fictional account of the rise of radio, with some conventional plot developments. For the most part the entertainment is lively and amusing, with inventive direction and first-rate performances by Jack Oakie and Alice Faye. John Payne, Cesar Romero, James Newill, Four Ink Spots, Nichols Brothers, Wiere Brothers.—Adults and young people.

I'll Wait for You (MGM)—Story about the criminal from the city who reforms under the combined influences of the country and a pretty daughter of the farm. Robert Sterling, Marsha Hunt, Virginia Weidler, Paul Kelly, Fay Holden, Henry Travers, and Don Costello.—Adults and young people.

I Wanted Wings (Paramount)—Handsome aerial photography decorating a film of the thrill variety about the training of army pilots. The story ranges broadly through familiar fields of prankishness, romance, distasteful though absurd intrigue, and some serious endeavor. Ray Milland, William Holden, Wayne Morris, Brian Donlevy, Constance Moore, Veronica Lake, Harry Davenport, Hobart Cavanagh.—Adults and young people.

Rookies on Parade (Republic)—Unpretentious effort to entertain achieving its purpose by imagining an army training camp where there is an abundance of pretty hostesses and soldier life is a song and dance. None of the film is intended to be taken seriously. Bob Crosby, Ruth Terry, Gertrude Niesen, Eddie Foy, Jr., Marie Wilson.—Adults and young people.

She Knew All the Answers (Columbia)—Film about a chorus girl who falls in love with the sedate guardian instead of the playboy whom she had intended to marry when the story began. Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone, John Hubbard, Eve Arden.—Adults and mature young people.

That Hamilton Woman (United Artists)—Alexander Korda here attempts to combine historical epic, modern patriotic implications, and a personal romance. The result is a handsomely photographed film which follows broadly the story of Lord Nelson and his relationship with Lady Hamilton, not skirting the fact that he left his wife for her. Vivien Leigh, Laurence Olivier, Alan Mowbray, Sara Allgood, Gladys Cooper, Henry Wilcoxon, Heather Angel.—Adults.

Voice in the Night (Columbia)—Anti-Nazi English melodrama, directed by Anthony Asquith, dealing with the work of a courageous German doctor in initiating a series of radiocasts over an illegal station. The film might have had a swifter pace, and better use might have been made of story possibilities. The plot ends in tragedy for the doctor, but it is indicated that his work continues. Clive Brook, Diana Wynyard, Ronald Squire, Joyce Howard.—Adults and mature young people.

Above Average Films

Family — "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," "Spring Parade."

Adults and Young People—"Nice Girl?" "Penny Serenade," "Road to Zanzibar," "The Devil and Miss Jones," "Fantasia," "Cheers for Miss Bishop," "Meet John Doe," "So Ends Our Night," "Arizona," "Hudson's Bay," "Night Train."

Adults Only—"The Long Voyage Home," "The Baker's Wife," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe."

Current Events

Answers

1. The 400 to 500 liberal arts colleges in the United States are planning a three-year course instead of the regular four-year course beginning in the fall, in order to allow students to complete their college careers before being called for military service.

2. Both Secretary of the Navy Knox and Secretary of War Stimson have only recently denounced the act. President Roosevelt and his advisers are giving serious consideration to its repeal or alteration to permit American merchant ships to return to Atlantic trade thereby aiding Britain.

3. German parachute troops were reported to be wearing uniforms of New Zealand and British troops.

4. No; a survey of shortwave radiocasting in wartime, published by the Foreign Policy Association, has revealed that nations with a fairly high level of education and with means of public information are practically immune to Germany's propaganda efforts.

5. The glider; German forces, in their attack on Crete, used gliders for the first time as troop transports. The gliders, which can carry six to eight men, were cut loose from towing planes at a great height many miles away from their objectives, and coasted in without the tell-tale drone of motors.

6. The balloting of 80,000 Ford workers on whether they should be represented for collective bargaining purposes by the C. I. O., the A. F. of L., or remain under a non-union policy. The C. I. O. won an overwhelming victory.

7. In Rome, the Duke of Spoleto became the new King of Croatia. In Ethiopia, his older brother, the Duke of Aosta, Viceroy of Ethiopia, surrendered his army of 38,000 men to the British.

8. Britain warned that if France follows its "declared policy of collaboration" with Germany, British forces will strike "the enemy wherever he may be found" without "any distinction between occupied and unoccupied territory."

9. It was disclosed in the House of Commons that the Prime Minister who was termed "the man with the most responsible job in the world" was only getting $12,672 of his total salary owing to taxes.

10. Fiorello H. La Guardia, Mayor of New York. The new agency will mobilize the full resources of civilian co-operation behind the Government's war effort.

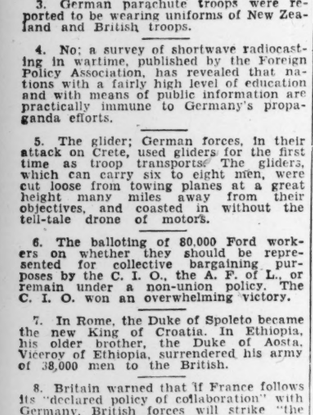
It Does Happen

The typographical error is a slippery thing and sly;
You can hunt till you get dizzy, but
it somehow will get by.
Till the forms are off the presses
it is strange how still it keeps;
It shrinks down into a corner, and
it never stirs or peeps,
That typographical error, too small
for human eyes,
Till the ink is on the paper, when
it grows to mountain size.
The boss, he stares with horror,
then he grabs his hair and groans;
The copy reader drops his head
upon his hands and moans—
The remainder of the issue may be
clean as clean can be,
But that typographical error is the
only thing you see.

—Eighth Avenue Temple News.

Photographic Quiz

By "Puzzlesmith"



What's the Rate?

An author has 12,000 words to write. If he uses a typewriter, he can write 25 words more a minute than he can with the pen, and it will take 8 1-3 hours less to write the 12,000 words. What is his rate per minute with the fountain pen?

More Quizzes

1. In an old-time puzzle, one was asked to arrange the nine digits, 1 to 9, in such a way that every row, column, and major diagonal would add up to 15, so that there would be 8 totals, all alike. This is how the digits were arranged:

6	1	8
7	5	3
2	9	4

Well, now for a reverse twist. Leave the figure 5 in the center, and try rearranging the marginal figures so that the rows, columns, and major diagonals give 8 DIFFERENT totals.

2. A dealer bought a car and sold it at a profit. If he had bought the car for 20 per cent less than he did, he would have made a profit 30 per cent larger than he did. What per cent of the selling price did he gain as profit?

3. Try forming a boy's name and three different 6-letter words from the six letters given below:

E D N W R A

Answers to Photographic Quiz

Fifteen words per minute.

More Quizzes

1. 3 2 7 / 8 5 9 / 4 6 1
2. 40 per cent.
3. Andrew, Warden, Wander, Warned.

A. Milotte

He Liked Cheese!

This cross fox, snapped in the wilds of Alaska, became quite friendly after being fed on cheese, according to Alma Milotte, the photographer.

A Verse for Today . . .

But if from thence thou shalt seek the LORD *thy God, thou shalt find him, if thou seek him with all thy heart and with all thy soul.*—DEUT. 4:29.

In Lighter Vein

Everything Planned

"Your vacation doesn't seem to bother you."

"No, my boss tells me when, and my wife where."

Real Worry

Customer: "The new butcher across the street is giving you tough competition."

Butcher: "That's all right. The time for me to worry is when he starts giving me tender competition."

Presuming

Mrs.: "Gracious, Henry, why are you lecturing Junior?"

Mr.: "You forget, dear, he gets his school report tomorrow and I have to leave on this trip tonight."—Farm Journal.

Just Imagination

"It certainly is a luxurious and grand feeling to just lie in bed and ring the bell for the valet."

"What are you talking about? You have no valet!"

"No, but I have a nice bell."

Daily Quotation

SO LONG as we live, we serve. So long as we are loved by others I would almost say we are indispensable; and no man is useless while he has a friend.—R. L. STEVENSON.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. What drastic change in higher education is now contemplated in the United States?

2. What indications are there that the Neutrality Act may be repealed?

3. How did German troops violate international war rules in their attack on Crete?

4. Has German radio propaganda proved effective in the United States and Great Britain?

5. What new war weapon has Germany just introduced in its invasion of Crete?

6. What was the biggest collective-bargaining election ever held under one roof in the history of the National Labor Relations Board? What were the results?

7. Who became the new King of Croatia, which was carved out of conquered Yugoslavia? What event brought the King's brother also into newspaper headlines?

8. What drastic warning has been given to the Vichy Government by Britain?

9. Why does Prime Minister Winston Churchill receive less than a third of his actual salary of approximately $40,000 a year?

10. Who did President Roosevelt appoint to head the new Office of Civilian Defense?

(Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

America's Planes

1941 PRODUCTION ALREADY NEARS 1940's ENTIRE OUTPUT

TOTAL 1940 PRODUCTION
5,800 AIRPLANES
TOTAL 1941 PRODUCTION (TO DATE)
4,746 AIRPLANES
In the first four months of 1941 the U. S. aircraft industry has produced 4,746 airplanes or 82 per cent of the total warplane production during 1940.
Each symbol represents 1000 airplanes.
AVIATION NEWS COMMITTEE

For Meritorious Service

(Philadelphia Inquirer)

A textile manufacturer's will, filed for probate, provided for presentation every four years of a $12,000 to $16,000 cash award to the Philadelphian who does most for the city in manufacturing or commerce.

The award was established by Edward Powell, president of the Powell Knitting Co.

The will specifies that $100,000 be turned over to the Board of City Trusts for administration, and from the income to make the quadriennial award to a recipient to be selected by a committee appointed by the Mayor of Philadelphia.

The cash prize, plus a medal, can be awarded to "any citizen of the City of Philadelphia, irrespective of sex, race, creed or color, who shall have by his or her individual efforts and personal application to the manufacturing and commercial interests of the city in the previous four years, succeeded in providing for the best results for the benefit and prosperity of the city in that line."

Mr. Powell said in his will he established the award because:

"Of late years it has appeared to me that the blessing and privileges of American citizenship have not been valued at their true worth, and as an incentive to others to give their best services to the end that any man or woman who resides here may be proud to say: 'I am the citizen of no mean country,' I am moved to make this bequest."

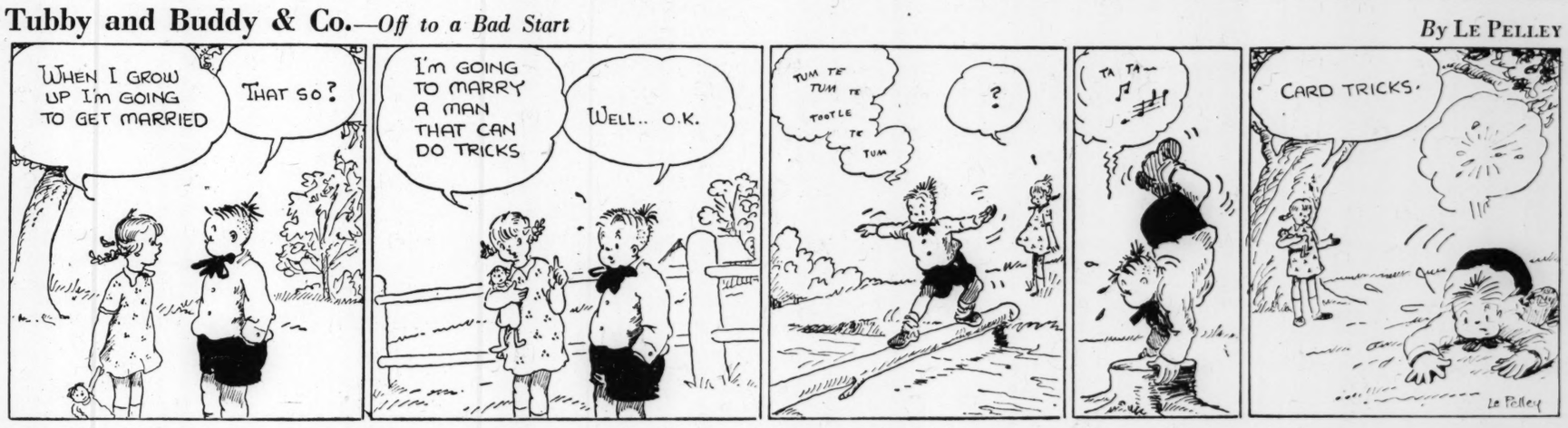
Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: Suggested in recent times as food are wood and grass, and now wool. For ourselves, we never saw anything the matter with food as food.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: Two million letters are being sent out inviting people to spend their holidays in New York. It is to be hoped that everyone comes, but not at the same time.

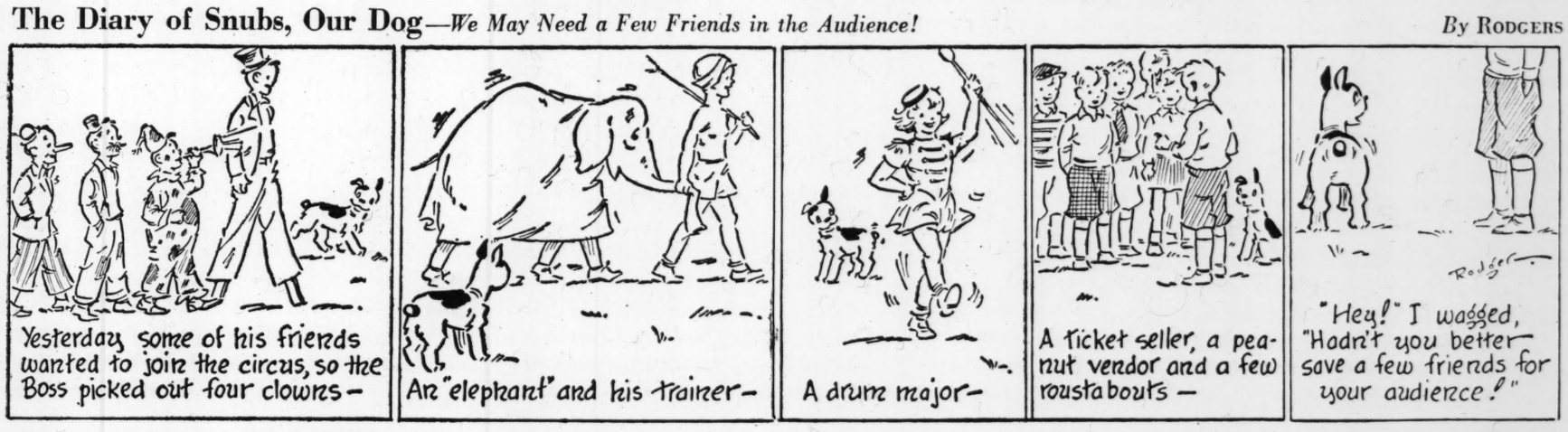
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Off to a Bad Start*

By LE PELLEY


WHEN I GROW UP I'm GOING TO GET MARRIED
THAT SO?
I'm GOING TO MARRY A MAN THAT CAN DO TRICKS
WELL.. O.K.
TUM TE TUM TE TOOTLE TE TUM
?
TA TA—
CARD TRICKS.
Le Pelley

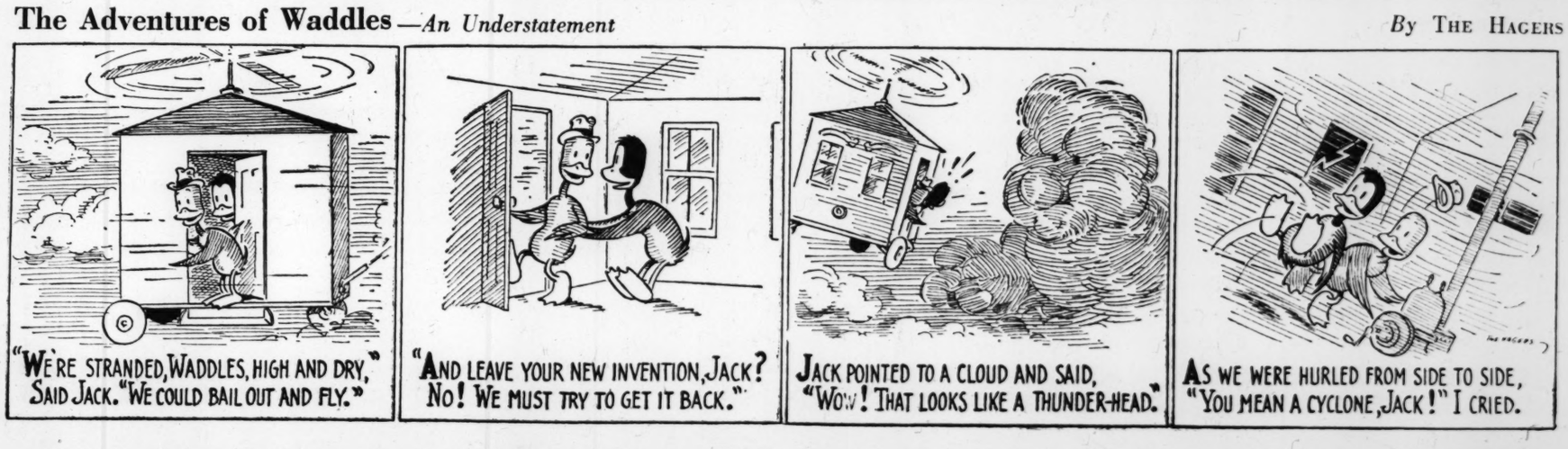
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*We May Need a Few Friends in the Audience!*

By RODGERS


Yesterday some of his friends wanted to join the circus, so the Boss picked out four clowns—
An "elephant" and his trainer—
A drum major—
A ticket seller, a peanut vendor and a few roustabouts—
"Hey!" I wagged, "Hadn't you better save a few friends for your audience!"
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*An Understatement*

By THE HAGERS


"WE'RE STRANDED, WADDLES, HIGH AND DRY," SAID JACK. "WE COULD BAIL OUT AND FLY."
"AND LEAVE YOUR NEW INVENTION, JACK? NO! WE MUST TRY TO GET IT BACK."
JACK POINTED TO A CLOUD AND SAID, "WOW! THAT LOOKS LIKE A THUNDER-HEAD."
AS WE WERE HURLED FROM SIDE TO SIDE, "YOU MEAN A CYCLONE, JACK!" I CRIED.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The American People Need to Know—

With rising urgency the American people have been asking that President Roosevelt give them the "inside" of the war situation. On Tuesday night he will speak to them on America's relation to the war. Some of the people's most pressing questions are set forth below—and answered according to the best of our information and judgment.

Is This "Our War"?

Adolf Hitler says it is. He declares Naziism can never be reconciled with that world of which the United States is so important a part. "These are two worlds," he insists, "and I believe one of these worlds must crack up. . . . Our fight is not against Englishmen as men, nor against Frenchmen."

It is, then, against a "world" of which Americans as men are no less a part than are Frenchmen and Englishmen.

American's choice is not, therefore, whether to make this war "our war." America's only choice is between acting on Herr Hitler's estimate of this war or waiting until he is ready to act on it, as he has in numerous other countries that were once part of the democratic world.

"Is this our war?" Americans may differ. But the Axis Powers agree: Il Duce states that Fascism long ago "hoisted the flag of our revolution against the Masonic, democratic, capitalistic world." The Japanese press sees the situation clearly enough to say: "It is no longer a crazy dream to expect a great war with Japan, Germany, Italy and Soviet Russia on one side, and the United States, Britain and China on the other."

The avowed enemies of America's world know the answer. Americans ought to.

Would America Lose Democracy By Fighting?

War-time regimentations do curtail democracy temporarily. Some governmental controls over business now being set up will be difficult to throw off. But on the whole America's defense effort has been organized on a free-enterprise basis, and industrially war need not greatly increase the restrictions except in such matters as priorities, which certainly would be abandoned when war ceased. In the World War the Government ran the railways but turned them back to private ownership afterward. It is unlikely that they would be taken over today were war to come.

Britain has maintained the essentials of freedom in the midst of war, and there is some reason to believe that her people have a deeper appreciation of it than ever.

History does not tell us of any democracies which have lost freedom by winning a war. The record of the last few years is tragic with instances of democracies' losing freedom by refusing to fight or losing their fight. But despotism was imposed from without.

But Why Does This War Have To Affect Me?

Americans may suppose that their homes will still be as secure, that their jobs will still be much the same, that they can still go to the movies as often, talk politics as freely, and send their children to the same schools as they do now, whether the Nazis or the British win this war.

The Norwegians and others thought their peaceful life would never be disturbed because they were apparently out of harm's way and were offending nobody.

The attack on the United States probably would be indirect, through trade, through cutting off South America, through creeping gradually nearer with air bases, and so forth. The Senate Naval Affairs Committee, of which Senator David I. Walsh, a prominent isolationist, is chairman, reported on May 15, 1940:

"From the evidence available, it appears that the United States can be defeated and conquered without military conquest of continental United States. Without a navy capable of controlling the sea areas against an enemy, an effective blockade against our foreign commerce can be established and maintained at points thousands of miles beyond our coasts. . . . Our outlying possessions will be captured and used against us as advance bases. . . . Without the power to carry the fight to the enemy, there can be no alternative other than subjugation to his wishes."

Foreign trade is normally 10 per cent of the Nation's total trade. That is enough to make the difference between prosperity and hardship, a good standard of living and a poor one, between employment and unemployment for hundreds of thousands of persons. Besides this, count the cost of maintaining indefinitely the vast Army, Navy, and air force which isolationists agree would be necessary in a totalitarian world. The result for the individual is fewer shows, fewer shoes, less food, less freedom—and less self-respect.

Are Convoys Necessary?

By the figures of the United States Maritime Commission only 12 out of 158 ships sunk in the first four months of 1941 cleared from American ports. The British have denied that these figures are accurate. They do not in any case give the full picture because the total loss of supplies and ships—not just those which sail directly from America—is the decisive figure in the British war effort. Moreover ships damaged are not listed, nor are the damages to ports, which greatly curtail effectiveness of available bottoms.

The British, while contending that their own losses for April were low, disclose that ships of all nations sunk in March and April ran almost to 1,000,000 tons. That is faster than the yards are building boats and if kept up for six months would pinch Britain severely. Already her people are short of food and supplies which would help her to stand firm as freedom's first line of defense. If Britain is to be fully effective, convoys or other means of safeguarding deliveries are necessary.

What About Britain's "Rulers"?

Winston Churchill used to be called a Tory. But there are in Britain today, according to an Italian estimate, 47,000,000 Churchills. There are not 47,000,000 Tories. Nor 47,000,000 anti-Tories. There are 47,000,000 Britons, 47,000,000 free men fighting for freedom.

Some Americans ask, "Can we advance democracy by supporting a Government which may include reactionaries?" They might better ask can they advance democracy by turning world control over to a form of reaction that is proud to associate itself with the Middle Ages, by word and deed. The rankest reactionaries in Britain hold out more hope for democracy than do the Nazis.

But beyond this, it is within the power of a people dedicated to freedom to strengthen the liberal elements in all countries. Assurance of the support of free men in America will strengthen the free people of Britain not only against the foe without but against the foes within. Naziism is finding its most ready collaborators among the reactionaries of France. Those Frenchmen who love freedom most, often men of high social rank, are still to be found opposing the Nazis. American support for Britain's stand against Naziism will mean most to those Britons who love freedom most.

Can We Make a Better Peace By Staying Out of the War?

This is a question of judgment, but judgment may be guided by reason and experience. There is no peace in fear or in moral retreat. Appeasement has not at any time obtained peace with the Nazi system, which grows on what it feeds on.

Should Britain win, America might have a share in making peace—unless she again refused to take any responsibility. Many military men now say Britain cannot win without more active American help. Certainly to establish any sound and free new order more than America's materials will be required. The victor in the war will make the peace. As of today the Nazis would be considered the victors.

The farther their influence spreads, the longer they are allowed to indoctrinate youth in the occupied countries, the more fully they absorb the economies of conquered lands, the harder it will be to get any kind of a peace that Americans could tolerate. An America which waited for both sides to exhaust themselves—as we denounce Russia for doing—would have just about as much moral standing and influence on peace as Russia.

The Bookshelf

Gold Rush Guidebooks

It can hardly be expected that William B. Parsons knew how accurately he spoke when in the introduction to his guidebook to the Rocky Mountain gold fields he proclaimed: "A new era has commenced in the commercial history of our country."

By the late 1850's an industrial production had flowered in the East, and there were substantial settlements on the Pacific Coast. But in between was that vast space of scantily charted plain, soaring mountains, Indians, hunters, traders. Not much else.

But it was there. It was inevitable it should be more and more opened up as the great trans-continental treks became more numerous. Besides, it was an interesting land. Already the young men of Salem, who had brought back Sung vases from China, furs from St. Petersburg, and bird-feather capes from Hawaii, were taking to horse instead of to sail. The Peabody Institute on Essex Street was displaying stuffed buffaloes alongside its models of the Grand Turk.

Then came the discovery of gold in the hills above Denver. The reports filtered back. The spirited, roistering, tumultuous gold rush began.

* * *

It is the story of the start of this rush which LeRoy R. Hafen brings out in his PIKE'S PEAK GOLD RUSH GUIDEBOOKS OF 1859 (Glendale, Calif.: The Arthur H. Clark Co. $6). We say "brings out," for, except for a generous 75-page introduction that limns in the historical background, Dr. Hafen lets the story tell itself through the original words of Mr. Parsons, Luke Tierney's Guidebook, and selections from some fifteen other guides of the period.

This, of course, is history from original sources. You can read in the Tierney guidebook, which Dr. Hafen, long historian for the State Historical Society, as well as Curator of that fine State Museum across from the State Capitol in Denver, appears to deem one of the best, precisely what articles the gold rush parties were advised to stow within their $85 covered wagons—100 pounds of flour, a half bushel of beans, 80 pounds of bacon, a good assortment of seed, to name a few.

Tierney computed that a party of four men could buy three yoke of oxen, wagon, implements, and food enough for six months in the gold fields for a total of $517.25. For this modest outlay a party could have—what? Why, a chance at Eldorado.

* * *

But these kindly intentioned guidebooks do not minimize the hardships or the dangers. Sound advice is given as to the proper method of handling Indians. ("In a War Party, there are no squaws, and the braves usually are on horseback. . . . The proper plan for each emigrant train is to select one of their number to act as captain, and let it be his duty to do all the talking with the Indians.") But the lure is contained in such nonchalant statements as: "We opened the mine and worked it for a few days. Considering the temporary sort of machines used, it paid remarkable well. (Ten dollars a day for each hand.) In the course of ten days afterward we discovered another mine, about three miles south of the former, which yielded from $12 to $18 a day per hand."

Remember that $10 a day in 1858 and '59 looked as big as $50 does today, and you will know why the dust rose from the Western plains, why even today the most remote slopes of the Rockies evidence the scratchings of picks and shovels wielded 81 years ago.

Some struck it rich; many did not. But they all helped to open up a new empire. Their accomplishments deserve this authentic remembrance.

R. R. M.

The Nazi Neighbor

IS HE THE MAN YOU SAY WE CAN GET ALONG WITH ALL RIGHT?
U.S. NON-INTERVENTIONIST
CONVOY ADVOCATE
WE WILL COLLABORATE WITH THE AXIS POWERS TO THE EXTENT OF ALL-
VICHY
NAZI-FRENCH ARMISTICE TERMS

France Under Fire: Urges Aid to Britain

Dear Friends:

I listen every evening with a great deal of pleasure to the WRUL broadcasts in French, for now there are so few stations which tell the truth that one no longer knows to which one to listen.

I have no grudge against the British ships which prevent your ships from bringing meat. I think it is quite as useless to send anything to Unoccupied as to Occupied France, since everything goes into the stomachs of these German gentlemen.

All my friends and acquaintances think your broadcasts very fine.

We count upon you, dear American friends, to aid England to the limit in order to be rid of the German government as soon as possible, for we French will never be able to accustom ourselves to live under the government of Hitler.

I send you, dear friends of France, a firm "shake hand" and say thank you.

(Signed) A Frenchman in the name of many Frenchmen

Dear Friends:

We listen every evening with the greatest interest to your broadcasts and we are sincerely grateful to you for loving France, for understanding its misfortune and sympathizing with it, for comforting us by permitting us to hope.

You are like us, dear friends, a people born free, and proud, and you understand all the better our distress and our powerless rage at having to bend under the yoke of an enemy who has never been free, who knows neither pride nor honor; who practices only plunder and devastation.

After so many other countries, France is now pillaged, despoiled, drained and we are all methodically starved, as much on this side as on the other side of the zone. For if we are officially in Unoccupied France, we have not less to endure the presence of "squareheads." There is here a committee called "Control" and the roads of France, from one corner to another, are furrowed with their cars, their trucks. They take and carry off all they find.

Americans must listen to the appeal of your President who asks you to unite all your energies, all your forces and all your resources to help our dear friend and ally, England, to throw down the Hitlerian form of government and its bandit which for too long a time have been terrorizing the world.

(Signed) A Woman of France

My very dear D—:

How many events, how many disasters since our last letters. Our country is mutilated, oppressed; we are weeping for our dead, our prisoners; we are suffering silently the humiliations and cruelty of the enemy. Nevetheless France does not lose courage. The future appears to her each day less dark. Each one is resolved to resist oppression fiercely in the face of the events which favor our English friends. . . . All the future, all the hope of the French is in the hands of the Tommies and we applaud their successes. We admire the courage of the English civilians under the bombardments and we are certain that the two countries will one day soon fight side by side to drive back the enemy, to obtain victory and peace. The Germans will never succeed in spite of their shameful propaganda in separating the English and French. Our hope lies in de Gaulle, in our colonies. We love and have faith in our Marshal. All France turns towards England and the United States.

Long live the United States, long live England, and long live France.

The above letters from Unoccupied France are excerpts translated from letters received by the WRUL short-wave station, and are printed by permission of WRUL, Boston.

North . . South . . East . . West

A Nation of Neighbors

By Frank L. Perrin

National unity, like the unity realized by families or clans in times of emergency or stress, has been more widely realized in the United States within recent months than heretofore. A calm and impartial survey, it is certain, justifies the conviction that except for sporadic national allegiance not yet yielded by former or unnaturalized aliens, there remain no divided or sectional loyalties within the country as a whole. In this fact there is cause for rejoicing, especially at a time when the integrity of every democracy is threatened. The emergency, near or remote, demands solidarity of sentiment as well as armed preparedness. We can no longer think in terms of a capitalistic East, an agrarian West, a self-sufficient North, and a once dissenting South.

But while it is interesting to discover and attempt to analyze the achievement of this national unity, and reassuring to realize that the accomplishment is timely, it is equally interesting and even more important to comprehend processes which have contributed to this cause. To attempt this, if the study is to be more than superficial, we must look backward a little way through the eyes and recollection of a witness, nameless, perhaps, whose testimony cannot be verified, but whose competency must be admitted. There are those, however, who might testify that in the neighborhood where this affiant has resided he has enjoyed the reputation of being law-abiding and fairly truthful.

* * *

This witness, his credibility having been conceded, probably would testify especially and more particularly of the contributions of the West, the Northwest, and the Southwest, to the results which we now observe in the country as a whole. He prefaces his observations by modestly admitting that his first realization of the existence of what we call political government was when he was informed that the name of a fine ram in an uncle's barnyard was "Andy," and that he was named after "Andy" Johnson, then President. Perhaps from that moment he was not a keen observer of affairs, or a deep student of politics and economics. But he confesses to partisan prejudices in the first Grant-and-Colfax campaign, and to more or less prejudice during every campaign since.

What was called the West, in the '60's and '70's, so far as its importance as a social, political, and industrial unit was concerned, did not extend far beyond the Mississippi River, except for the area in the Pacific West which embraced California and the areas directly to the north. There existed, in the region now referred to as the Middle West, a virility sustained and watered by a spirit transferred from the older Atlantic coast country, which overcame, by force and endurance, the handicaps which, because of economic rivalries and selfishness, were perforce endured. The capitalistic East laid a heavy burden, in those earlier days, upon the industries, chiefly agricultural, of the Middle West. The farmer who was required to pay 10 per cent interest on a purchase-money loan faced a difficult and often losing battle.

* * *

The economic emancipation of the West came, at least in great degree, through the invention and manufacture of labor-saving farm machinery, and through the perfection of machines for the faster, if not the better, milling of wheat and corn. These betterments came in the wake, or simultaneously with the development of the once submerged areas of the valley of the Red River of the North and the more arid areas of Dakota Territory, Montana and Nebraska. An era of practical self-sufficiency had dawned. The lending monopoly enjoyed by banking houses and insurance companies in the East was partially broken. Interest rates were gradually reduced, and foreclosures became, at least for a generation, less frequent.

In this larger emergency which the people of the United States now face, old economic rivalries seem to be forgotten. To this, our witness ventures the apologetic conviction that the people of the West have, by their progressive philosophy, their courageous industry, their willing sacrifices to the advancement of education, and by their quite generally enlightened discernment of religious revelation, contributed at least their generous, and possibly full share to what has been accomplished.

Deponent, resuming his voluntary testimony, says he discovers no divisional or separating line running in any cardinal direction of the compass. Against such unity of thought and purpose, or against such faith in the endurance of the structure thus erected and preserved, no conceivable hostile force can long, if ever, prevail.

The Wide Horizon

An American Discovers the U. S.

By Randall Gould

DENVER

It takes nine and one half years of uninterrupted Far East residence to condition one properly for enjoyment of a motor tour through these United States. Having just completed both the nine and a half years and the first leg of such a tour I feel qualified to speak. And what is on my mind mostly is the thought—"I like America!"

That really is a novel notion, because out in the Far East, especially in China, it's usually in fashion to shudder politely at thought of return home. Life in China (except in periods of extreme hazard) is supposed to be a lotus existence, with trained servants speeding to anticipate one's every wish and with not a care in the world save worry that sometime one must go back to toting ashes and washing dishes. Personally, I never was able to train a servant to be much less lazy and inefficient than I was myself, and the zip and ingenuity of life in the United States would for a good while compensate even for the inconveniences I do not as yet feel—possibly because my notion of a good breakfast is what you can get on a drugstore stool from San Francisco to New York including way points.

* * *

There has been tremendous progress here in looking after the motorist, and unless one has been out of this country it is unlikely that the full impact will register. A word must be said for the miraculous "motels" west of the Mississippi. East of that fluid boundary there has been less progress on overnight accommodation, generally speaking, although the roads are wonderful and incidentally well worth seeing from the air as well as on the ground—a transport-plane view of some of the big cloverleaf highway intersections is about the only way to take in the scope of these engineering wonders.

The newest of the "motels" certainly serve the motorist tourist about as well as could be imagined. One drives up to an office, is shown to a cottage with housing space alongside for the car, pays one night's fee in advance and registers, and settles in—usually with a certain amount of service, but no tipping, and no delay in getting away in the morning. Amenities at the better places include steam heating or air-cooling of a structure including modern bathroom and all hotel accommodations (except note paper, for some reason) of a good room or suite, often plus trees and even fountains in a courtyard. The places are clean, well-kept, usually quieter than a hotel, and there are no lobby loungers or other annoyances irksome to travel-stained travelers. It is worth a good deal simply to be able to unload and reload one's car quietly and to have it immediately at hand. To a relative foreigner the entire set-up seems extremely in the American tradition in all aspects, including the genius of quick adaptation to new conditions. Most hotels, on the other hand, seem quite unable to understand how the motorist differs in his requirements and psychology from the arrival by train.

* * *

A great share of the pleasure in motoring through America lies (for me at any rate) in the informal interchanges at gasoline filling stations. My car is marked as from Shanghai and at times I wish it weren't, so prompt is everyone in observing the fact. Most of the questions are quite intelligent. And I sandwich in questions of my own. It is obvious that the radio and the developing world situation have moved American ideas on at a tremendous rate during the past nine and one half years, just the time that has elapsed since Japan invaded Manchuria. There is no reason for anybody from the Orient to wax impatient at the caliber of thought voiced by the man who grinds out gasoline or uncaps cold bottles. Often there is plenty of shrewd wit, such as is manifest in devising such a pungent sign as this one spied yesterday:

G
EAT
S

Doesn't that sum up the story of quick provision for man and his mechanical beast?

Three months ago I was in Chungking, where nobody can own a private motorcar and where even the ministries are limited to one car each and twenty gallons of fuel a month for it. Japan wasn't much better because gasoline has to be purchased, mostly, with precious foreign exchange. That is war. If America has to fight (and Americans seem to be getting used to the possibility) there need be no idea of improving the world. America has plenty of reason for struggle merely to preserve what it already has.

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